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THE GENESEE FARMER:

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D. D. T. MOORE, PROPRIETOR.

DANIEL LEE, EDITOR.

P. BARRY, Conductor of the Horticultural Department.

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The Prospect.

AT no period within our remembrance has the prospect of the American Farmer been so full of promise as at present. The facts that there are so many thousands of human beings in Western Europe, almost entirely dependent on the potato plant for their ordinary means of subsistence—and that there is no cheaper article of food down to which Avarice can force Humanity, but these millions of our race must be brought up to the the daily consumption of maize, and other cereal plants—are destined to exert a most powerful influence on the foreign demand for American bread-stuffs. Although the present suffering of the destitute in Europe is awful to contemplate, yet it is consoling to believe that this fearful dispensation of Providence is to be made the extreme of human depression—the turning point from which Man is to commence rising in his daily physical comfort, and in the enjoyment of that just care and consideration which are due from one accountable being to another. A higher standard of comfort for the laboring millions of Europe, and especially of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, is inevitable. These four United Kingdoms are now annually adding some 400,000 souls to their previous numbers. Consider for a moment the vast quantity of food which an army of 400,000 persons will consume in a year. Then contemplate the yearly addition of such an army to the home islands of the British Crown. Then recollect the progress of Civilization, the extension of that Christian, that God-like maxim "Love thy neighbor as thyself," and you will see that the demand for our surplus food must be great, in all time to come.

While each year adds scores of millions to the mouths to be fed on this planet, it adds nothing to the surface of soil for cultivation. How important, then, that information in tillage, in rural knowledge, and true science, be widely diffused among the farmers of the United States? To scatter broad-cast over the land the practical wisdom of the best agriculturists in America, some hundreds of whom honor this journal with their correspondence, there is no other agricultural paper so cheap as the GENESEE FARMER. Only three shillings a year, where eight copies are taken together—a large octavo volume of about 300 pages, with original engravings, &c., at thirty seven and a half cents! The very liberal Publisher has 2000 extra copies which must be sold before they can fulfil their high mission. As a Horticultural journal the Farmer is worth five times its cost to subscribers. Who will not lend a hand to extend its circulation and usefulness?—The expense of the publisher is large, and he richly deserves a mammoth subscription list.

Farmers, teach one another. Is not the united experience of 20,000 tillers of the soil worth something to each man that shall avail himself of their practical knowledge? Peruse this number of our journal carefully, and see if it is not indeed a most useful medium through which a score of practical agriculturists instruct thirty thousand of their fellow farmers, while they learn from others ninety-nine one-hundredths of all that they themselves know? Again we say, Farmers and Gardeners teach one another, and all aid the publisher in extending the circulation of his very cheap periodical. Think for a moment how much good might easily be done if each subscriber would only add one more to the list in his neighborhood. Does any one who knows the Editor doubt that his whole heart is devoted to the advancement of Agriculture, and the elevation of those that till the earth? His hope of usefulness lies mainly in the extensive circulation of the Farmer. The many errors we all commit, afford proof positive that all have much to learn. Let us then, one and all, faithfully study our noble profession, that we may attain true agricultural knowledge.

AS THE NEW POST OFFICE LAW limits the privilege of publishers, relative to sending specimen numbers, prospectuses, &c., to individuals, we request subscribers to introduce the Farmer to the notice of their agricultural friends—particularly in those sections where it is not generally circulated.

Milk---Its Production and Properties.

THERE is no product of modern husbandry that better deserves the study of the farmer than that of Milk. It is the natural and most appropriate food for the young and growing bodies of the highest order of living beings. Milk is remarkable for holding in solution every element required by nature to form lean meat, tendon, bone, brain, nerves, hair, wool, and every other organized substance found in the body of man, or his domestic animals. When we compare the yield of this life-sustaining fluid, as drawn from the best cows in civilized society, with that afforded by the native wild cattle of California, or the unimproved breeds of Missouri and southern Illinois, we witness a demonstration of the fact that, the natural secretion of milk can be vastly augmented by artificial means.

It is a practical question of great moment to determine whether human skill and science can farther improve the milk-forming capacity of the one million of cows now kept in the State of New York. Can any available change be made, either in the breeding or feeding of these animals, by which any given quantity of grass, roots, or grain will yield more milk, more butter, and more cheese than it now does? Is it possible in the course of time to produce a million of cows in this State all of which shall be as valuable for dairy purposes, as the one thousand best cows now kept in it?

That such a result can be accomplished, we entertain not a doubt. And were it accomplished, the nett productive value of the cows of New York would be increased five-fold beyond what it now is. Let us suppose that the annual expense of keeping a cow is ten dollars, making the cost of a million ten millions of dollars. As a whole, the capital invested in this property would yield a fair interest if the cows gave a nett profit of two dollars each. To yield this, each cow must pay all expenses and one quart of milk a day for 200 days in a year, worth a cent a quart. If all the cows in the State could be made to pay all expenses and yield five quarts of milk a day surplus, where they now yield but one quart, it is plain the profits would be five times larger than they now are, so far as pounds of butter, cheese, pork, and other products of the dairy are concerned.

We make these preliminary remarks, because farmers are apt to forget that a cow which yields from a given amount of forage consumed only one quart of milk a day, over and above the expense of her keep, is really worth only one fifth as much for dairy purposes, as she would be if her daily product was five quarts instead of one, surplus.

It is not our present purpose to enter into the matter of breeding cows on scientific and physiological principles, in order to show how any race will be likely to grow better and better, for many generations to come, as it has already been improved for the production of milk, butter, and cheese. It is the improvement of the quality, and an increase of the quantity of milk from cows already in hand, that now claim the attention of the reader. The writer has charge and the management of 50 cows belonging to the "Rochester Milk Company." Experience at this establishment has shown that steeping, or soaking cut corn stalks in boiling water, or other food for cows, greatly increases the secretion of milk.—Carrots are regularly fed at least once a day to each cow. We intend to plant ten acres in carrots and five with sugar beets, for feeding cows this season. The company have six acres of winter rye sown for early feed by cutting the same. The cows are kept in a stable or yard the year round. Major STEWART, who has had the control of the farming operations for the last three years, is confident that he has cut full eleven tons of dry corn fodder from a single acre sown broad-cast—the land of course is very rich. Oats and peas cut green are excellent for soiling, and on suitable land yield well. Clover mown, and about half made into hay, is capital food for cows. By keeping all animals off the field, manuring well with the things that nature uses to make clover, and seeding thick, three heavy crops may be cut in a season. All ruminant animals need a variety of food to preserve their systems in a healthy condition. Hence, a feed of clover, timothy, oats, peas, corn and cob meal cooked, brewer's grains, shorts, cornstalks, potatoes, turneps, carrots, beets, pumpkins, &c., can be variously combined so as to suit the appetite or whim of each cow, and cause her to elaborate a generous quantity of milk, if nature has endowed her with the power for so doing. Water, salt, pure air, and clean stables must all be strictly attended to, as well as regular feeding and milking.

Repeated analyses made by pupils in the laboratory of the editor, show that two pounds of good milk contain as much dry matter, exclusive of water, as one pound of fresh beef steak. The latter usually has 25 per cent. of dry solid meat, and milk 12½ per cent. of cheese, butter, and sugar.

Of the twelve and a half parts of solid matter in 100 of milk as it comes from the cow, we usually find not far from three and a half butter, four sugar, and five cheese. The sugar of milk is obtained by evaporating whey to one-third or less of its bulk, and placing it in a warm oven to form crystal of sugar just as crystals of common salt may be formed by solar evaporation.—Before evaporation, care should be taken to separate all the curd and oil or butter from the whey. We may take occasion, if we can find room, to describe the process by which any intelligent person may test the quantity of cheese, butter, sugar, and water in the milk of any cow he may have on his farm.

There is but little doubt that the casein or curd in milk is held in solution by the presence of soda, which being neutralized so soon as lactic acid is formed in warm weather, the curd becomes thick, and whey is evolved. The sal. soda of the shops is cheap, and the addition of a few drams in a pan of sweet milk, will keep it so for 8 or 10 hours after it would become sour and coagulated without some chemical check.—Soda does no injury whatever either to butter or milk, for tea or coffee.

Where cream is churned, its temperature should be about 55 degrees; if all the milk is churned, its temperature should be ten degrees higher.—Considerable care is necessary to separate all the butter from the butter milk. By evaporating the latter to dryness, and testing for butter, we often find a quantity which, if saved, would add considerably to the products of the dairy during a season. Still greater care is necessary in making cheese, not only to coagulate all the casein, (cheese,) but to save from running into the whey the oil or butter in the curd. Cheese is apt to be injured by an excess of rennet, an excess of salt, or those of a bad quality.

"Farmer's Agricultural Chemistry."

We have received a long and fairly written defence of the above work from its author, in reply to our criticism, which we should gladly publish, if we could do so in justice to the many pressing demands on our columns. The subjects discussed relate to abstruse points in chemical and geological sciences. Dr. Rodgers has quite as good a right to entertain and express his opinions on these questions as we have; but neither has a right to fill this journal with disputes, to the exclusion of matter of a more useful, and practical character. Our criticism, Dr. R. will live to acknowledge, has done both him and his book an essential service—for it has prompted him to re-examine all his authorities, extend the sphere of his research, and correct whatever his maturer judgment shall regard as doubtful, or erroneous. This is precisely what we desired—not to give pain to him, nor to injure the sale of his book.—He says:

"The second edition of my book, *enlarged* and *corrected*, will be forthcoming, and I will send you a copy, which, if it passes through the *fire*, may come out unscathed, and with a better reputation than its not unlucky predecessor."

We ask the author to consider us as his friend, to weigh well our present remarks on the most important points in his communication now before us, which we copy:

"On page 49 of my book it reads, '*As the carbon and nitrogen are derived from the atmosphere, the benefit of manuring consists exclusively in the supply of the salts, and soluble earthy matters essential to the development of plants.*' You say, 'This carries theory farther than facts and experience will warrant.' On this subject I will give you the conclusion of Liebig in his own words. Agricultural Chemistry, page 5, he says: 'The carbon must be derived from other sources: and as the soil does not yield it, it can *only* be extracted from the atmosphere. The facts which we have stated in the preceeding pages, prove that the carbon of plants must be derived *exclusively* from the atmosphere.' Again, p. 12, 'Plants, and consequently animals, must therefore derive their nitrogen from the atmosphere.' Page 14. 'By means of manure, an addition is only made to the nourishment which the air supplies.' Page 15. 'No conclusion can have a better foundation than this, that it is the ammonia of the atmosphere that furnishes nitrogen to plants.'

"My position, then, is sustained upon the authority of a chemist who stands second to no man living as an analyst and experimenter."

The above is your strongest evidence against the soundness of our criticism. It devolves on us to show that you wholly mistake the meaning of your "authority," or that Dr. Liebig as well as Dr. Rodgers is mistaken.

That plants and animals naturally die and rot on the surface of the earth, will not be denied by any one. Nor will it be disputed that while decaying, they load the surrounding atmosphere with various gases, chief among which are carbonic acid and ammonia. Water has a strong affinity for both of these gases. A common smelling bottle will give the unlearned reader some idea of what *ammonia* in water is; and a glass of foaming soda water, some notion of *carbonic acid gas* escaping from water when liberated from the great pressure of a soda fountain. The rains, snows, and dews alike bring to the earth more or less ammonia and carbonic acid, and as the water enters the roots of growing plants, the gases named pass with it into the circulation of these living beings, which *re*-organize the elements of former plants and animals, in their various tissues. So far we all agree.—Now for the matter in which we disagree. Dr. R. says "the benefit of manuring consists *exclusively* in the supply of the *salts*, and soluble earthy matters essential to the development of plants." We say, "this carries *theory* farther than *facts* and *experience* will warrant."

Manure is vegetable or animal matter in the process of decomposition. A sound, healthy animal or plant is not manure; nor is a ton of sound grain, flesh, hay, or wood, manure. Suppose a farmer has a ton of rotting straw mixed with a like weight of the dung and urine of his horses, cattle, and sheep, duly spread and plowed in, so as to be in contact with the roots of an acre of growing corn. Will Dr. Rodgers tell us how he can prevent the water that falls from the clouds from taking up the carbonic acid and ammonia liberated from the manure, and conveying this food of plants into the circulation of the growing crop?

Again, dare you affirm that the open pores (spongioles) in the roots of plants can not imbibe gaseous nutriment as well as their leaves? Did you never hear of a plant being quite inverted, making its roots put forth leaves in the atmosphere, and its branches roots in the ground?

To assert that all dead plants and animals, all manures, discharge into the air *all* their carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, and hydrogen, to have these elements of plants fall elsewhere on the earth

than the place of their growth, or deposit, is a "position" so contrary to nature, and common observation, that no human "authority" can give it credibility. That a part of the organized elements of manure, while undergoing decomposition, thus escape into the atmosphere, we freely admit But that every farmer should endeavor to prevent the loss of ammonia and carbonic acid from his manure heaps, that these elements of plants may be fed to his crops and enter their roots directly from the soil, is a "position" from which it will be hard to drive the editor of this journal—Liebig to the contrary notwithstanding.

That the earthy salts found in plants and manure are indispensable to their growth, we know as well as any one. But it is an absurdity to say that, the carbonate of ammonia evolved in the moisture of a potato hill, from a shovel full of dung, must first evaporate, travel to the clouds, and fall back again in rain water, before it can possibly enter the roots of this plant!

We assure Dr. R., in conclusion, that we will give his second and corrected edition as favorable a notice as our judgment will permit.

Dr. Lee's Criticisms.

In the first number of the current volume of the Cultivator, an attack of Dr. LEE was noticed, showing that he had strongly censured me for doing the same thing which the most eminent chemists had done, and which he had himself done in a more glaring degree; and also glancing at his error in asserting that animal excrements were no *better* as manure than water and dried vegetables. He has again appeared with nearly two columns in his paper, in which he avoids the original matter in dispute, and attempts to make his readers believe that I hold the opinion, that animal substances are secreted "*out of nothing.*" He builds his argument on this point on the very singular assumption, that the terms *secrete* and *create* are synonymous. He must know that I have not advanced any such absurd position; and I ask him, candidly, if he is not bound, as a just and honorable man, to retract his former censorious and uncalled for remarks, now that I have shown their injustice, which he himself tacitly admits, by attempting a new issue.—*J. J. Thomas, in Cultivator for March.*

FRIEND THOMAS, thou art a strange man.—We ask thee "candidly," in reply, why hast thou twice asserted in the Cultivator that "Dr. LEE has *attacked*" JOHN J. THOMAS, while the readers of that journal are not permitted to know one paragraph of his remarks on thy Prize Essay, from which to judge of their truth or error? It is a great mistake to say that "Dr. LEE has attacked" thee at all. Thy errors were pointed out in a fair manner, and with no feelings but those of kindness, and a love of truth. Knowingly, we do "injustice" to no human being.—Our columns are ever open to thee to correct whatever may even seem to be wrong in our remarks on thy most valued production. *We* lay no claim to perfection. Speaking of thy Prize Essay in our December number, it was remarked: "We have perpetrated our share of blunders, and trust few have *endeavored* to profit more by the criticisms of others. In our January number we took the liberty to point out the palpable errors of LIEBIG, in reference to the composition of manures. We did the same thing in regard to Mr. THOMAS, because *he is justly looked up to by thousands* as good authority on agricultural subjects."

Tell us, kind reader, when you say of a writer that "he is *justly* looked up to by thousands as authority," do you manifest unkindness toward such writer, that you should retract your friendly correction of his errors? Would there not be gross injustice in misrepresenting the true letter, spirit, and meaning of your language, instead of copying it to the numerous readers of another paper—the Albany Cultivator?

What "original matter in dispute" have we "avoided"? Where has "Dr. LEE assumed that the words *create* and *secrete* are synonymous"?

Friend THOMAS, whether thou knowest it or not—such a *design* we will not impute to thee—thou hast, from beginning to end, put words into our mouth which we never used. Thou hast placed us in a false position before the readers of the Cultivator. As those of the Farmer had alone seen our criticism on thy Essay, to that journal thou shouldst have sent thy reply, that *one tribunal* might hear both sides of the question. Didst thou fear to speak to the readers of the Farmer? They are thy friends, and will be the last to undervalue thy acknowledged public services. Better frankly confess thy errors—"to err is human"—and seek to avoid their repetition in future, than attempt to carry them on thy strength of character, which must suffer by the association. Remember that placing "Dr. LEE" in the wrong, does not place thee in the right. Long have we ardently desired to see the agricultural literature of America second to that of no nation in the world. Thou hast done good service in the cause, and we trust will yet achieve a higher and wider fame. Our friendly criticism will keep thee on the right track, and in the end do thee infinitely more good than ignorant, unmingled praise.

POTATO ROT.—It is known that the plat of ground formerly owned by the Wadsworth estate, in the south part of this city, was sold and mostly planted in 1846. The soil was first plowed last season. That portion owned by Mr. ISAAC HILLS, President of the Horticultural Society, was plowed in April, and planted early in May with Mercer Potatoes. They were dug in September, and proved good and entirely free from rot—while the grounds of the same lot on the opposite side of the road were planted in June, with the same variety of potatoes, by Judge SAMPSON, and the whole crop perished. So much for early planting and digging.

VALUABLE COLT.—One of our subscribers—Mr. NATHAN CASE, of Perrinton, in this county—recently sold a two years old colt, of the Morgan breed, for *one hundred and fifty five dollars.*

Hints for April.

Don't play the *fool*; the work of this month is the starting point of a year's operations.

Sow your clover and grass seeds the first fall of snow, that you may be enabled to sow it even; and do it at any rate before the hard frosts are passed, as the heaving of the earth is important to the covering of the seeds.

Regulate fences that are down, or want repairing. *Stake and rider* them if possible; it wonderfully improves a low fence, and bothers unruly cattle. We prefer the process of placing the stakes in the middle of the rail, and not at the corners, and ridering with long poles, or even heavy and mis-shaped rails—they are out of the way of the plow.

Make *two more farm gates* this month, and if that is the extent of your ability we will forgive you, dear reader, for this year; but those bars have got to come down—*Delenda est Cathargo.*

Sow oats, spring wheat and barley—and plant a few potatoes, sound ones and defective, and note the result.

Clear some one field of stumps; and when you come to plow it, say if you are pleased with the operation; if not, charge the expense—not to us, but the town pump.

Look to the *furrows and ditches* in your winter wheat; perfect drainage is so important that it cannot be neglected with impunity. One hour's hot sun on a wheat plant immersed in water, scalds it, and turns it to *chess*—as some dunder heads think.

You may prune orchards this month, that is, *thin out* and properly balance the bearing wood; not by simply cutting off the lower limbs and sending up the top so high that you will need Jacob's ladder to reach the fruit.

Cut scions, if neglected to this time, and perform the grafting, particularly cherries and plums. In grafting old trees, use the lower limbs, and cut out the old center or large reaching arms.—About one half of the old wood may be cut away the first year, and the balance the year after.

Indian Corn for Exportation.

Mr. Editor:—In my estimation, the attention of the farmers of Western New York should be called to the increasing importance which Indian Corn, as an article of export, is likely to assume. It is but two years since it began to attract attention, for this purpose, to any considerable degree, and it has already increased to such an extent that the amount is measured by millions; and, if it continues to increase in a proportional ratio, it will quickly be exceeded by no agricultural production, except cotton. Its price likewise has been higher, in proportion to the cost of production, than that of any other agricultural production. Independent of the extra demand occasioned by the failure of the potato crop, it will hereafter enter largely into the consumption of the people of Great Britain, both as an article of human food, and also for consumption by domestic animals.

In this state of facts if an annual average of fifty or sixty bushels per acre can be raised, with a considerable increase in the amount of land laid down with this grain, (which may be done without materially decreasing our other grain crops,) it will add many millions to the value of our agricultural productions—and, by inevitable consequence, to the wealth, comfort, and convenience of all other classes. All admit the value and excellence of Indian Corn, yet most farmers pay but little attention to it here. The most common objection we hear raised against it is, the great amount of labor required to produce it; but this objection vanishes at once, if we only get good pay for the labor we do perform—for every man knows that it is only by labor that he attains any thing valuable. Therefore, if you get pay in proportion to the time and labor employed, the more labor the greater profit. It is true that with crops averaging from twenty to thirty bushels per acre, which is as much as many farmers get, the profit will be nothing, because it requires about that amount of grain to pay the expense of production. But with a very small additional amount of expense and labor, the produce may be doubled, making the average from forty to sixty bushels per acre—leaving a good profit to the producer. The writer of this thinks this can be done on most of the good grain growing lands of Western New York, in ordinary seasons, as he has verified it in his own experience.

Beside the value of the grain, there is no grain we produce of which the stalks or straw is of so much value as feed for domestic animals. An acre of good corn stalks, well saved, will generally be worth as much as one and a half tons of hay, which, in Monroe County, will be as high as six dollars a ton—making the stalks worth about nine dollars—no inconsiderable item towards defraying the expense of its production.

He is the wise man, Mr. Editor, who uses the blessings Providence has bestowed upon him to the best advantage for his own and the benefit of his fellow men. If our climate is not so congenial to the growth of this great staple as that of a more southern latitude, we have a soil amply fertile, and our commercial position, and our means of getting our productions cheaply and expeditiously to market, are unrivalled. Why, then, should we not bestir ourselves and reap the golden harvest God has laid open to us? Let us be diligent, then, and labor for our own and the public good, and our children will rise up and call us blessed—and the children of other lands will rise up and call us blessed—and the blessing of him that is ready to perish shall be upon us.

Wheatland, March. 1847. W. S.

Clearing Land.

In my remarks on "Forests," (given in the preceding volume of the Farmer,) I have shown what I believe to be some of the legitimate effects of clearing a country of its natural covering, its forests. These effects I consider to be the following: to wit,

A change of climate and its consequences.—These consequences are seen,

1st. In the severe and parching drouths that have of late visited our own country as well as others, some of the effects of which are, the failure of crops, the drying up of streams, springs, wells, &c. 2d. In the uncertainty of raising grain, fruit, &c. 3d. In the multiplication of troublesome insects, &c.

These evils are by no means appreciated.—Many never think of them; many do not believe, or think of, the cause of them; and many do not care for them, provided they can only make a few dollars. But the more I think on the subject, the more I am convinced of its truth and importance. I would, therefore, that the subject were known and understood through the length and breadth of the land. Let travelers and Geographers give attention to it, and collect and spread before the public the results of their observations, so that the present generation may profit by the errors of the past.

I will now endeavor to point out a few other evils resulting from the same cause, the destruction of our forests. And 1st. All, or nearly all, our cleared land has been so long under tillage, and much of it injudicious tillage, as to require much care, labor, and expense, to secure a good crop; and there being little more land to be cleared, the evil is likely to increase rather than diminish.

A second evil is, that many farmers are now under the necessity of buying fuel. It is true, perhaps, that by clearing their lands they may have realized more immediate profit, than if they had left them in their wild state; yet now, when fuel bears a high price, and the raising of grain has become more difficult and expensive, they are obliged to take of their former gains, or their present hard earnings, to purchase fuel, and to renovate an exhausted soil. What then have they gained? Very little, perhaps nothing; especially when we take into the account the injury done in many cases, to their own children. This evil, like the former, will increase with time.

A third and still greater evil is, the injury we thus inflict upon posterity. The present generation may not suffer for the want of fuel; but unless means shall be adopted to revive the growth of timber, or to preserve what we know have, posterity must suffer the consequences of our folly and extravagance.

I am aware that the reliance is upon coal; but to this there are several objections. 1st. It is rendering us dependent on others for that which every farmer ought to have of his own. 2d. It is reasonable to suppose that the price of coal will increase with the demand. 3d. To those who live at a distance from the coal region, or from any canal or rail road, it will be found a very expensive kind of fuel. 4th. The supply of coal may eventually fail; for, although considered by some inexhaustible, yet when we remember that only about two-thirds of the absolute quantity can be rendered available, and that this country has yet to sustain a dense population to the end of time, it cannot be wholly unreasonable to think of the future. Hence, I may add, that the discovery of coal may yet, with all the advantages that result from it, prove an injury to some portions of the country. For, relying on coal, many will be less economical of wood, and thus waste what they have, because there may be a substitute within their reach. This will both increase the evils mentioned above and, by increasing the consumption of coal, sooner bring about its final failure.

But allowing that the supply of coal is truly inexhaustible, I would still be unwilling, for reasons given above as well as for others that might be given, to see our country divested of its forests. I can hardly imagine a more uninviting prospect, than would be presented by such a scene. A sultry summer's sun pouring its scorching rays upon a naked and thirsty earth, with nothing to mitigate its fervor; and the chilling blasts of winter, sweeping in mad and unrestrained violence over its naked bosom—alas! deliver me from a sight like this! Let any one look across a succession of naked fields on a scorching summer's, or bleak winter's day, with nothing to break the monotony of the scene, and it appears to me the sight would be sufficient to cure him of his love of desolation.

I know that some will consider me unnecessarily anxious about posterity, but I hold it to be highly selfish to live for ourselves alone. No one can enjoy beyond a certain amount, however great his possessions. How selfish, then, for him to accumulate beyond the power of enjoyment, at the expense of posterity! Even his own children will begin to feel the evils of his avarice; and each succeeding generation will feel it more severely than the preceding.

Again, it may be said that Providence will always supply the wants of his creatures. To this it may be replied,—1st. He has made provision, which, if judiciously used, will prove abundant; and if the supply should ever fail, it will be the result of man's imprudence. 2d. He has not promised any thing without, and more especially in opposition to, our own exertions. He will only reward our diligence. He will not provide by a miracle. If he has promised results he has connected the promise with certain conditions upon which the fulfillment of his promise de-

pends. Hence the attention of all who have opportunity, is earnestly invited to the cultivation of forest trees, as well as of those for fruit and ornament. They should set them along the highways, about their dwellings, and on every spot, and corner, or fragment of land that is not capable of profitable tillage. Thus the country would soon be covered, to some extent, with trees, which, though sparse, would exert considerable influence on the climate, enhance greatly the beauty and value of our lands, and provide, in some measure, for the wants of coming generations. H.

Fairport, Feb. 24, 1847.

Hop Culture.

Mr. Editor:—As you have stated some things, in your last Farmer, that do not correspond with the experince and practice of hop growers in this section of the State, where many hops are raised, I take the liberty to make some statements relative to raising them here.

In the first place, choose a piece of land nearly or quite level, that will produce forty or fifty bushels of corn to the acre, on which, put fifty loads, or more, of good rotten manure to the acre. Also be careful to select such a piece, that you can readily make holes, for setting the poles, in a dry time. Having selected the ground as above, prepare it the same as you would for corn, by plowing it deep, and harrowing it well. Plant the hills of hops eight by nine feet apart, so that the poles, when set, may stand eight feet apart each way, by setting two poles to a hill, (which is enough,) one foot apart. It is also a good plan to set a stake about a foot long to each hill, as soon as planted, as no poles are set the first year. A hoed crop should be planted with the hops the first year. Corn is to be preferred, as a hill may be planted near to every hill of hops, the vines of which will run up the stalks, and thereby take root better. If the land be not suitable for corn, any other hoed crop may be planted, but in such a manner as not to disturb the hills of hops in harvesting it. The best time for planting is in the spring, about the same time you would corn. The hills should be kept as nearly level with the ground as may be, care being taken not to plow the dirt on to the hills, as it will only make large hills, which are a damage to the crop, besides being very inconvenient. The pieces of roots should be about a foot long, and contain five or six eyes. Two such pieces will answer for a hill; but they should, in no wise, be disturbed the next spring after planting; and after that, they should not be cut off closer than eight or ten inches from the center of the hill, and many times not at all; but the dirt may be carefully loosened about the hill, before the poles are set—especially if the ground be rather hard.

The poles should be set a little flaring, so that the tops be far enough apart to prevent the vines growing together. Two vines are enough to a pole, and should be tied to the poles, as soon as long enough, and before they twist together. The remainder of the vines should be carfully lain on the ground, till those on the poles have attained the height of six or eight feet, so that those on the poles may be taken down, (if any thing should happen to them, which is often the case,) and others put up; after which, the rest should be cut off close to the ground.

The hops should be hoed at least three times, and be kept entirely free from weeds, in doing which a corn cultivator is much used. The poles should be stripped and stacked immediately after being divested of the hops, as it is almost impossible to cut the vines when dry; besides, I had rather pull, strip, and stack the poles at once, than even strip them after being thrown into heaps I would suggest one idea more, which is, that all statements respecting the cultivation of hops should be minutely written, if intended to benefit those wholly unacquainted with the business.

Yours, &c.,

Lincoln Cummings.

Augusta, Oneida Co., March, 1647.

We thank Mr. Cummings for the above; and shall be farther obliged if he will describe, at his earliest convenience, the best plan for drying and bagging hops after they are gathered.—Ed.

Ashes on Corn.

Mr. Editor:—I wish to inquire through the Farmer, of some of its able correspondents, what is the best method of applying ashes on corn.—Should it be put in the hill when planting?—on the top of it after planting?—or after it comes up? And what is the quantity to be applied, either way, of unleached or leached?

A Young Farmer.

Macon, Mich., 1847.

Remarks.—The above are questions of considerable importance. Last season we injured a crop of corn, or rather saw it injured, by the application of *ashes* and *salt* in contact with young, tender plants. These were thrown with the hand on each hill. Had the application been made as soon as the corn was covered at planting, spreading the ashes and salt over considerable surface, no injury would have been done, while the fertilizers would have been extremely beneficial.

We shall use this season on a five acre field a compound of 3 bushels of unleached ashes, 1 of salt, 1 of gypsum, and a like quantity of bone dust per acre. This we shall scatter over each hill as soon as planted.—Ed.

When an implement is no longer wanted for the season, lay it carefully aside, but first let it be well cleaned.

"Agricultural Information Wanted."

MR. EDITOR:—In answer to D.'s inquiries on page 64 of the Genesee Farmer, it may not be improper to say, that the amount of men's help he will want will depend upon the area of land he shall cultivate and the kind of grain, &c., he shall raise. When he makes up his mind how many acres he will have plowed, and sown or planted, and then calculate that one team will plow from an acre to one and a half acres a day, and harrow about six acres in a day, he can easily see how much team work he will want—for the same teams that do his plowing and harrowing can do all his other work.

He will of course want one hand to each team, and an extra hand in the summer; and, as he is "not accustomed to labor himself," the extra hand should be more than an ordinary laborer. He should be well enough acquainted with practical work on the farm to see that all hands do their duty, and advise Mr. "D." how much they ought to do, and how to do it.

Whether some of his teams should be oxen depends on his taste, for there are too many opinions on this point for settled advice. As to "what quantity of other stock it will be profitable for him to keep, viz: cows, sheep, and swine," I have no doubt that the present and prospective prices of wool will not sustain the wool growing business, where land costs $50.00 per acre, (the price D. paid.) The great facilities for transporting such a light article as wool from the western cheap lands, will monopolize that business. The number of cows and swine will depend upon how many acres of pasture and meadow he has. In this section of country, we make the keeping of cows our principal business, and generally allow 3 acres for a cow—2 of pasture and one of meadow, with some coarse fodder.

Mr. "D." has probably bought a "grain farm," and if his land is suitable for all kinds of grain, he should sow enough of barley, oats, peas, &c., to enable him to rest his wheat fields, which should be his main crop. If Mr. "D." continues to be "a faithful reader of the Genesee Farmer, (after becoming a *practical farmer*,) and other agricultural journals," he will be better enabled to realize their usefulness. I fear he will be greatly disappointed in his profits; for he says as the average nett profits of the premium crops is $30 per acre, he has reason to expect $20 per acre nett profit from his 150 acres of improved land. Now the accounts of premium crops generally show the bright side of the picture. They are never charged with fencing, with their proportion of sustaining farm building, or agricultural implements, &c. Besides, if we could see an expense and income account of the whole farms to which they belong, they would probably show the other side of the picture.

The only expense account, &c., which has been presented by any of the competitors for the premiums on whole farms since the formation of the N. Y. State Ag. Society, is that of Mr. WM. GARBUTT, in 1845, and he figures a nett profit of about five dollars per acre—and he did not charge any thing for dry-goods, groceries, his own or his family's services. Some of the other competitors give some items, which seem to show a similar result. We hope, however, that our new brother "D." will persevere in his new vocation, which he will not find to be the doubtful road to princely splendor, but the sure way to a competency.

A. P.

Little Falls, N. Y., March, 1847.

YOUR correspondent D., in the March number of the Farmer, wishes information as to how much team, &c., he shall want to cultivate properly a farm of 150 to 200 acres—and how annually he must manage his farm, as to succession of crops, &c. He is desirous, or rather *will be content*, to secure $20 per acre nett profit.—That will be, I think, "a pretty fair business," if he realizes it on his farm of 200 acres.

But as to the team and laborers needed, I would refer him to a Prize Essay in the 5th volume of the Transactions of the State Agricultural Society (pp. 78 to 81,) which gives all the information necessary. I would also suggest to your correspondent, that if he will carefully read the papers that have been published by the Society, he will find from the experience of practical and experienced farmers, much that will enable him to make his investment a profitable one, and pleasant otherwise to himself, if he *actually engages* in the culture or superintendance and management of his farm.

In the same Essay he will also find, at page 92, suggestions as to rotation of crops, which will be found useful and worthy of his attention.

As all that D. wishes to ascertain, except as to the $20 nett profit, is to be found in the Essay refered to, I forbear any further suggestions.

Yours, H.

Albany Co. March, 1847.

IN addition to the above, we have received an excellent though somewhat lengthy article, upon the same subject, from C. ROBINSON, Esq., of Clarendon, Orleans county. Want of space prevents its publication in this number.

CREDIT.—Many of our exchange papers are in the habit of taking articles from this journal, without the least acknowledgment. The Louisville Journal copied our "Study of Agriculture," which cost us a good deal of labor, and an article on "Wheat Culture," together, and gave no credit. The able and valuable letters of our correspondents are appropriated by leading journals, and made to appear as original therein.

A favorable spring, thus far, in this section.

Fence Posts.

Mr. Editor :—I observe one of your correspondents has made some inquiries on the subject of preserving fence posts from rot and decay.—It is a very important subject, and I am pleased that it is started, as it may develope some valuable information, experiments and results. Under these considerations I will contribute my mite, with my experience, and such information as I possess.

In 1839 I set about sixty rods of high picket fence on the road in front of my orchard ; the posts were black ash, first and second cuts from trees 8 to 10 inches in diameter. When completed, one half of the posts were bored with an inch and half auger, in a diagonal line, from 3 inches above the earth to 3 inches below, and filled with fine salt and nicely plugged. The next spring, on examination, the salt was found missing and they were refilled, and not again looked after. In about 6 years some of the smaller ones began to fail and so on, to this winter, when about 6 rods blew down, in one piece of the salted posts, every one completely decayed and rotten. There was no other difference in the failure of the posts, except the salted ones seemed to fail first, as they were weakened by the borings.

At the same time, to test the experiment in the shortest period possible, I chose two posts from the most fragile wood I could select, which was green bass-wood or Linden, cut in June, the bark peeled off, and set as horse posts in front of my yard. One was salted and one left without. The next July, a year or more after, a friend called upon me in a sulkey and fastened his horse to one of the posts. After sitting in the house a few minutes, a boy reported that the horse and sulkey was going off. On examination it was found to be the salted post, completely rotten, and the horse was drawing it away by his halter. Considering the other as unsafe and dangerous, I then attempted to break it down, which, although evidently defective, I was not able to effect. It stood till the fall, when it was so much decayed that a man's strength broke it. So much for salt, and if any of your readers have a mind to try the experiment, I don't believe *salt will save them.*

I am aware of the good effects of charring posts 6 inches above and 6 inches below the surface ; it adds a few years to their durability, but is not sufficiently effective.

I have great faith in setting them in leached ashes, and in lime mortar. having seen some notable examples of durability. The ashes need not extend more than 6 inches below the surface, as within that distance the decay takes place.—A well seasoned post set in a tub of strong lye, or solution of Potash, or boiled until thoroughly saturated, would probably have the same effect.

The *rationale* would seem in this case to be, that the alkalies neutralize the acids of the wood, to which all saps have an inevitable tendency, were it not that acids have the same or a more palpable effect. *Kyanising*—saturating with corrosive sublimate ; and *cupreising*—saturating with the sulphate of copper (blue vitriol,)—for both of which processes there is a patent—which renders wood as indestructable from decay by rot as the metals or the best stone. It has been well tested, and is indisputably a fact. Sulphate of iron (copperas) is said to have the same effect, and there is no good reason why it should not, as they are all salts with a metallic base. Both the copper and iron preparation are very cheap, and worthy a trial, which I intend this summer to test again with my bass-wood experiment.

The choice of timber for durability in their natural states, will be found about in this ratio : Red Cedar, Locust, Yellow or White Cedar, White Oak, Chestnut, Yellow White-wood and Black Ash, Pine, Hemlock, &c. Most woods will endure about one year for every inch added to their diameter. There are some remarkable stories told, of the advantage of setting posts with the natural upper end down, which from their credibility I am not disposed to discredit.

Now, Mr. Printer, if all your correspondents who have any experience on this subject, should inflict as long a yarn as I have, there is some doubt whether *salt would save you.*

Greece, Monroe Co., N. Y. L. B. L.

Destroying Sorrel.

Mr. Editor :—Having been for some years a subscriber for, and I trust a much benefited reader of the Genesee Farmer—but not having seen any thing in it which meets the particular point on which I wish information—permit me to propose the following statement and queries :

I have a piece of land which I design to prepare for wheat the coming season ; the soil a yellow loam, thickly overrun with a growth of red sorrel, so much so in many places as to choke out the last crop of wheat almost entirely. When I last prepared it for wheat I intended to destroy the sorrel by thorough fallowing, but did not succeed. What is the remedy ? Will lime, by neutralizing the acid in the soil, destroy the sorrel ? If so, I wish to know at what time it should be applied—whether before breaking up, or at the time of preparing the ground for seed. Also, in what condition the lime should be applied—what quantity per acre, &c. Finally, if lime is not the proper remedy, will you, Mr. Editor, or will some one of your numerous correspondents, put me on the right track ?

By giving the above an insertion in your journal you will much oblige, Yours, &c.,

Webster, March 5, 1847. A. Reynolds.

Will some one that has had experience in the matter, answer the above ?—Ed.

The Farmer.---His Position, Responsibilities, and Duties.

NUMBER SEVEN.

In my last number I referred to the establishment of Agricultural Schools, and their influence in elevating the farming interest of the country. Reflection but increases my conviction of the utility and practicability of the pursuit of agriculture as a science. I am clear in the opinion that it may and should be taught as a distinct branch of education in all our schools, high and low; but I have no idea that this will be accomplished at once, nor without persevering effort and patient industry on the part of the farmers of the State. The study must be introduced gradually, and slowly find its way into the school houses scattered over the State. It will have to encounter prejudice, indifference, and downright opposition—but for all that it will in the end prevail. I now invite the farmers of the State to a few facts stated in a general way; by and by, if need be, I may enter into particulars.

We have in this State some five or six Colleges and Universities: these for the last ten years have been receiving annually, more or less, from the funds of the State; and they are now making a vigorous effort before the legislature to continue the full amount of this bounty. In addition to these Colleges, there are a great number of Academies, which, for a still longer time, have received a portion of the funds of the State. To all this I raise no objection—enter no complaint—but simply ask the question, have these institutions of learning, these Colleges and Academies, ever made agriculture a prominent or even secondary branch or consideration in their course of study? In truth, have the farmers of the State ever received one dollar from the State in aid of their calling, in an educational point of view? And why? Not, I imagine, so much because the State has been unwilling, as because there have been no agricultural schools, until recently, which the funds of the State could aid. I ask, is this right and as it should be? Is it not time the farmers began to ask the Legislature of the State to bestow a portion of the educational funds of the State, to aid Agricultural Schools?

It seems clear to my mind that while our law makers are giving their thousands to our Colleges, we, as agriculturists, ought to insist that they give an equal amount to sustain or establish agricultural high schools, where the farmer's sons may be educated to pursue the calling of their fathers—and where young men may learn the principles and practice of farming, and fit and prepare themselves to become teachers. I suggest that the farmers of Western New York ask the present Legislature to appropriate from the Literature fund ten thousand dollars, to aid in sustaining the agricultural school, established by Dr. LEE, near Rochester—and that they provide that, for ten years thereafter, five thousand dollars be appropriated annually for the same purpose. I have no doubt that such an appropriation of money would do more real good towards advancing the real interests of the people, and the cause of science, than any similar appropriation ever made before. I am perfectly willing, indeed I think there should be a similar appropriation for the eastern part of the State. I ask the intelligent farmers of Western New York to think over the subject, and if the proposition strikes favorable, that they bestir themselves to carry it out. It may be done, and done this session of the Legislature—and now is the time to do it—the best time that will occur for years.—A recent visit to Albany has satisfied me that we may now succeed in securing this appropriation, and I fully believe it will be an important step towards the permanent advance and improvement of the agricultural interest of the State.

I would also suggest, in connexion with the above, an appropriation from the same fund (the Literature) of one thousand dollars, to be offered *as a premium* for the best class of *text books*, on agricultural subjects or science, adapted to the use of our Common Schools. This trifling sum comparatively, would, I think, secure a class of school books, absolutely necessary to the pursuit of agriculture in our district schools, and thus supply a desideratum really indispensable.

I have thrown the above suggestions out hastily, but not without much reflection on the subject—and I have yet to hear that they are not practicable and worthy of the most earnest attention of farmers.

D. A. OGDEN.

Penn Yan, Feb. 1847.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.—We thank Mr. OGDEN for the interest he takes in our Agricultural School. The above letter was intended for the March number, but it came too late for insertion.

We have not abandoned the idea of getting up an Agricultural Institution; and have delayed operations a few months only to see what success is likely to attend the efforts now making to found a University in this city. To the numerous correspondents who have written us on the subject of our school, whose letters we have had no time to answer, we desire to say that we can accomodate five or six pupils in our family and laboratory. The analysis of soils, fertilizers, milk, plants, &c., in connection with the cultivation of 100 acres of land, and the care of fifty cows, will give these pupils a fair chance to learn much of the science and practice of rural economy. Those that do not work will be charged $30 a quarter for board, tuition, chemicals, &c.—ED.

CLOVER ROOTS.—A gentleman in Norwalk, Mass., says that he has known roots of clover to grow three feet in a season.

Interesting Items from S. W., of Seneca.

FARM LABOR.

Mr. Editor:—A correspondent of the last Farmer asks how many hands he must employ to work his 150 acre farm. I like such questions; they are redolent of that early hope which practice and disappointment has not yet disabused. I once saw a Captain turn a man on shore, saying, "it is worth more to get the work out of you, than your work is worth." Should your correspondent be so unfortunate as to engage such *help*, it is hard telling what his farming would bring forth, let him have *never* so much of it.

The secret why a premium crop affords more profit to the acre, than is given by any other part of the farm, is, that the land is prepared, planted, and tended, *con amore*. The boss now works himself, with a will and an enthusiasm, the spirit of which infuses into his hired man an unwonted industry, turning toil into pleasure. The corn leaves never curl, or turn yellow, on a field thus done and cared for; hence the prize is certain.

INDIAN CORN PLANTED FOR FODDER.

Malcom Little, Jr., of Tyre, planted a single acre of corn in drills, two and a half feet by eight inches apart. All the labor he bestowed on the growing corn was to plow between the rows with a shovel plow, twice, before the corn had attained the height of six inches. He cut and cured, in August, six tons of small edible stalks, encumbered with many small nubbins of corn. He values the fodder more than hay. It was bound in bundles, and stood in the field until late in the fall. Now let every farmer plant an acre or two of corn for fodder, as soon as his spring work is over, as we may with good reason anticipate a dry season and a short crop of hay.—The unusual quantity of rain that has fallen the past year, presupposes a coming year of drouth. If the drouth is trying to the plants, work among them the more, and if possible while the dew is on.

HOP GROWING.

In the south part of Oneida and Madison counties, hop growing is very successfully pursued; but, as in corn growing, it is found that the maximum yield depends on the manuring and culture. Fifty cents the two horse load is paid at Waterville for *still* manure, to apply to the hop fields, already rich by nature and good farming. It did me good to see the Oneida farmers employed daily this winter, hauling still manure two or three miles to their hop fields. Such a sight I never saw in Seneca county, although thousands of loads of still manure may be had gratis, and the soil needs it quite as much as the soil of Oneida. Our farmers, blessed with a warmer climate, neglect their crops with more impunity than they can do it east. But we have yet to learn the waste of capital and labor in growing diminished and diminishing crops.

MATCHED HORSES.

Joseph Wright, of this village, has a beautiful pair of sorrel horses, fast trotters, so exactly alike in size, color, motion, and conformation of limb and muscle, that they out Dromio all the Dromio's. The owner himself cannot tell one from the other. The tails of each have been set up in the highest civilized mode. Amateurs come from a distance to see the matchless pair. They are valued at one thousand dollars.

Waterloo, March, 1847. S. W.

Plaster on New Land.

Mr. Editor.—I wish to inquire, through the Farmer, what the effect of plaster will be on a crop of wheat now growing on a piece of land that one year ago was a dense forest? The timber was cut into wood for your city, and the land well burned off; wheat harrowed in, in the best manner. The soil is a sandy loam, naturally dry.

Now I know just enough of chemistry, and its application to agriculture, to expect that plaster thrown upon a soil so recently covered with ashes might produce some effect upon the crops. But would not salt, lime, charcoal, or some other article, be preferable? A Subscriber.

Adams Basin, March, 1847.

Remarks.—If you are anxious to make your soil very good for wheat, scatter over it as many bushels of good ashes as the wood made that was taken from it, and sent to this city. A mixture of ashes, and bones boiled therein to powder, will be better still. Plaster, lime, and charcoal will do no harm, and may be used, in moderate quantities, at a profit.

Ignorance? or Prejudice? or Both?

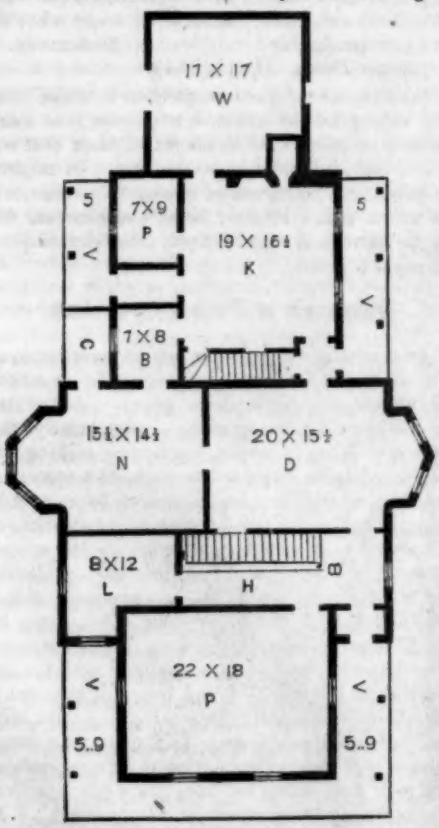
In a recent conversation with a gentleman on the subject of farming, I enquired of him whether he took any Agricultural paper. Answering in the negative he remarked, substantially, that practical farmers would hardly be willing, or could hardly be expected to abandon a system of farming which they had found to be successful and profitable, for the theories or speculations of a body of men whose knowledge on the subject of farming was acquired in the study. Having set him right on this point, he remarked, that if his land should fail to produce good crops, he would observe, investigate, &c. When cornered here likewise, and made acquainted with the difficulties in his way, I found him still attached to his old opinions, and endeavoring to fortify himself in his old practices. This man, like many others, will have to learn wisdom by experience; and will find when too late, that even *practical farmers* may learn something from books; i. e. from the experience of others. H.

The love of nature is sure to expand itself into the love of God.

ITALIAN COTTAGE.—(SIDE VIEW.)

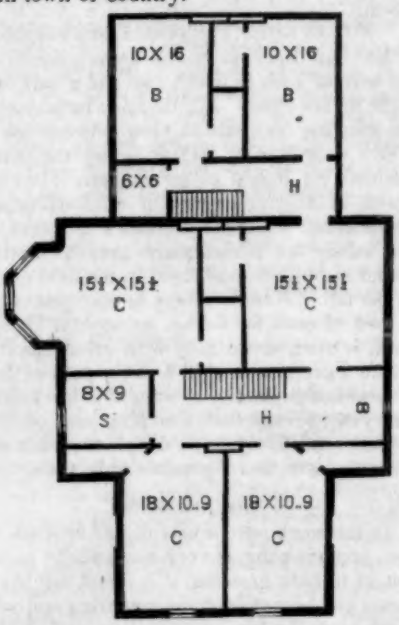
Original Design of an Italian Cottage.

The above elevation and accompanying plans of a Cottage in the Italian style, have been kindly furnished us by D. C. McCallum, Esq., a talented architect of this city. The design is not perhaps, in all respects, exactly suitable for a farm dwelling; yet it possesses the great merit of uniting *beauty* with *convenience*—two admirable points in a Cottage Residence, whether located in town or country.



FIRST FLOOR.

V, V, V, V. Veranda; P, Parlor; H, Hall; L, Library; D, Dining room; N, Nursery; C, Conservatory; B, Bath room; K, Kitchen; P, Pantry; W, Wood-house.

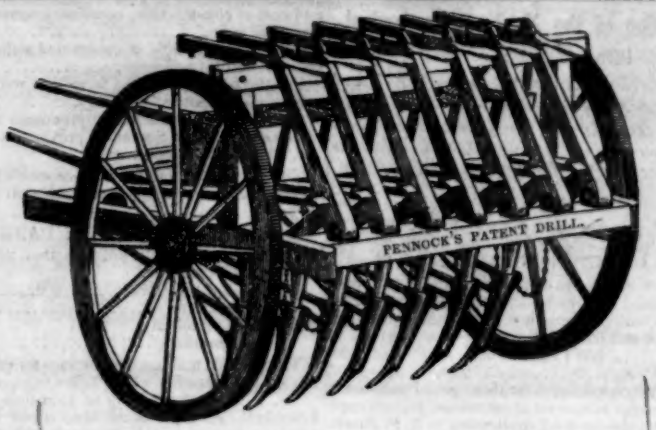


SECOND FLOOR.

B, B, Bed-rooms; H, H, Halls; C, C, C, C, Chambers; S, Store-room.

Mr. L. D. Ely, of Brighton is preparing to erect a Cottage from this design. It is to be situated on the south side of the main road from Rochester to Brighton, about one and a half miles from the centre of the city. The elevation, as above given, represents a side view of the building. First story to be 10 feet high; second story, 9 feet; bracketed cornice; terrace on north front. It is to be built of brick. The estimated cost is $2,500. [The illustrations here given are on a scale of 20 feet to one inch.]

We have no space to give, in this connection, an essay upon Cottage Architecture. The intelligent reader will see from the plans, &c., (which we doubt not will be readily understood by all,) that the design is creditable to the architect, and well adapted for a pleasant and convenient residence.



Pennock's Patent Grain Drill.

The above engraving gives a fair representation of this truly valuable labor-saving implement. This Drill was patented some years ago, and has been thoroughly tested in Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, and other sections. If the testimony which we have seen relative to its operation be correct, its introduction into Western New York will prove very beneficial to our grain-growing farmers. The machine will sow from 10 to 15 acres of wheat, or other grain, in a day—at a saving of seed, and doing the work in the best manner. It received a Diploma at the last Fair of the N. Y. State Ag. Society—and previously awards of premiums from various other Societies, in this and other States.

The Drill may be found at the Agricultural Warehouse of Rapalje & Briggs, No. 18 Front street, in this city. They wish to have farmers examine and try it. If the machine proves as valuable here as it is reputed to be elsewhere, they will hereafter manufacture and keep it for sale.

As we have referred to their establishment, we will add that Messrs. R. & B. have an extensive assortment of excellent Agricultural Implements, Tools, &c., for the spring trade.

To Correspondents.

Communications have been received during the past month from Lincoln Cummings, S. W., A. P., H., A. Reynolds, C. Robinson, A Young Farmer, W. S., A Subscriber, A. C., H. Y., *, A Young Farmers Wife, B. P., N. P. Stearns, L. B. L., Philip P. Bonesteel, Wm. Webb, E. L. Johnson, O. C. Comstock, jr., L. D., Another Farmer, Elias Parks, J. H. Watts, P. S., and W. C. R.

Several articles from correspondents, intended for insertion in this number, are deferred for want of room. They will receive early attention.

Foreign Demand for Breadstuffs.

We have received, by the steamer our regular files of foreign journals down to March 4th. On a careful examination of these, particularly the Mark Lane Express, (the best informed, and most reliable paper in the Kingdom,) we see no reason to expect a fall in the price of breadstuffs till after harvest. It is difficult to condense the evidence into the small space we have left for this article, on which this opinion is founded.—We will give a few facts only:

Bread is higher in Paris than it has been in fifty years. Several German States have prohibited the exportation of grain, from fear of a famine. There are not vessels enough in the world that can be spared from other branches of commerce, to overstock the British islands with food. The Government has recently borrowed forty millions of dollars, with which to buy grain for the destitute. They are to be fed till harvest, and have no potatoes. If the hungry millions can get one half that nature demands, they will consume more breadstuffs than we dare to estimate in figures. The London Morning Chronicle says, the grain needed will load some 2,500 vessels of 600 tons each. Nothing like this number can be found to transport grain from the United States to England.

Prices cannot well rise much higher here, because flour, wheat, corn, and meal can only be shipped in limited quantity, no matter what their value in Europe. In the event of short crops, at the coming harvest, a wide-spread famine is regarded as inevitable. Many are *hoarding* grain in anticipation of such an event. Fresh meat is said to be very cheap, by reason of the fact that animals are killed to prevent their consumption of food needed for human sustenance.

Great complaints are made of the bad condition in which American Provisions and Wool reach the British market. Bales of wool have been returned, on account of dirt, gum, &c.

Annual Exhibition of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society,

To be held at SARATOGA SPRINGS, *September* 14, 15, *and* 16, 1847. *The first day to be devoted exclusively to the examination by the Judges of the Animals and Articles exhibited, and no persons will be admitted within the enclosure on that day but the Officers of the Society, Judges and Exhibitors.*

List of Premiums for 1847.

MANAGEMENT OF FARMS.

FOR the best cultivated Farm of not less than Fifty Acres, exclusive of wood-land and waste-land, regard being had to the quantity and quality of produce, the manner and expense of cultivation and the actual profits :—

First premium,.....$50 | Second do,.....$30

Third do., ...$20.

The persons making application for these premiums, must submit written answers to a series of questions, printed copies of which may be obtained on application to B. P. JOHNSON, Sec'y, Albany.

EXPERIMENTS AND ESSAYS.

Stall Feeding Cattle.—Best experiment in stall feeding cattle or sheep. A full and detailed statement will be required. 1st. Weight and age of animal when feeding commences. The weight weekly during the process. 2d. The kind and exact quantity of feed and its value. 3d. The weight when slaughtered, and the price at which sold, and the account of profit or loss. 4th. Any other particulars that may be important to a full and complete account of the whole process,.....$20

Draining.—Best experiment in draining. 1st. Statement of the situation of the land previous to the commencement of process—the kind and condition of soil. 2d. The method pursued, with a particular account of the expense. 3d. The result and increased value of the land, if any,.....$10

Top Dressing Grass-land.—Best experiment. 1st. Situation of land and of soil. 2d. The kind, quantity, and value of manure used. The manner of its application. 3d. The results—giving the increased product, &c. To be answered in 1848,.....$20

Root Crops.—Best experiment on not less than half an acre. 1st. State of land previous to crop and how manured. 2d. The kind, quantity, and value of manure applied, and in what manner. 3d. The kind of soil, and the manner of cultivation, with a detail of the expense. 4th. The result, ...$10

Experiments in fattening Animals on Indian Corn, to test its value for that purpose.

ON PIGS.

1st. Lot of 10 Pigs of about 100 lbs. weight each, in lots of 5; to be shut up between 20th November and 20th December, and weighed separately when put in—the weight to be registered, as well as the sex, breed and general characteristics of the Pigs, and arrange them in the pen by sex, age, and size; to be fed on Indian Corn alone. 2d. Weigh a quantity of Indian meal, and feed it at regular hours—to be cooked and fed two weeks, and the corn dry two weeks, alternating the feed every two weeks. 3d. Have the pigs kept clean. 4th. At the end of two weeks weigh each pig, and enter its weight, and make an account, to be entered, of how much all have gained, and upon how much feed.—5th. At the end of each succeeding two weeks perform the same process, and continue to do so for at least 12 weeks, and sum up the entire gain, quantity and value of the feed, the market value of the pork, and where marketed, at the time each of the pigs is slaughtered and disposed of. A premium of.....$25

For experiments in fattening the like number of pigs, under the same regulations as above, *on any other kind of grain or vegetables*, ...$25

The statements required, and every thing connected with the experiment in each case, to be verified by the affidavit of the owner and at least one other person.

FARM-DWELLINGS, &c.

For the best design, accompanied with plans, elevation, and cost of construction, combining convenience, economy, and good taste,.....$20

For the best design, accompanied with plans and cost of construction, of a piggery,.....$10

For the best design of a farm barn with plans and cost of construction, and out-buildings,.....$15

Competitors for the above premiums must forward their manuscripts to the Secretary previous to the 1st of December, 1847. Free of postage.

The above premiums for experiments and essays will be open to citizens of other States, as well as residents of this State.

PREMIUMS ON CHEESE DAIRIES FOR 1847.

The number of cows not less than 20. B. P. JOHNSON, chairman of committee.

Special,	$50
First premium,	50
Second premium,	30
Third premium,	20

The persons making applications for premiums, must submit written answers to the following questions :—

1st. What is the locality of your farm, its elevation, and latitude? 2d. How much land under cultivation? How much in pasture and in meadow. 3d. What is the nature of your soil and subsoil? 4th. What plants or grasses do you use for pastures? What for hay, and how are your meadow lands treated, and how much hay do they yield per acre? 5th. How many pounds of milk from each cow?—How many from the whole herd? 6th. How many pounds of cheese to 100 lbs. of milk? The quantity of milk and cheese during the season? The quantity of milk and cheese to each cow? 7th. At what time do you commence and close making cheese? 8th. Do you rear the calves? Do you keep swine? 9th. Is any food used besides grass and hay? 10th. A *particular account* of the method of making cheese? The quantity of the cheese, and its price in market, and place where sold? 11th. The number of cows milked? the breed of the cows and their age? 12th. What difference is there in the quantity of cheese yielded by the same quantity of milk given by different cows? 13th. Has any particular kind of herbage been noticed to have an influence in increasing the proportion of *cheesy matter* in a given quantity of milk? and what kind of herbage produces the most and best milk? 14th. If any butter made during the season, state how much? 15th. What are the principal causes which produce bad cheese? 16th. State such other particulars as from experience and observation are deemed important, so that correct results may be obtained as to the best manner of managing a Dairy.

It is expected that the questions will be answered with precision, and that all the operations of the Dairy to be carefully noted during the season. The object of the society is, to ascertain as far as practicable all that relates to the manufacture of cheese, the quantity of milk and cheese per cow, and the quantity of cheese from each 100 lbs. of milk, and the kinds of plants and grasses best adapted to producing milk for cheese; the best breed of cows, and the location of farms best adapted to the manufacture of cheese.

The statements presented must be verified by the affidavits of the competitors, and also by one or more persons who assisted in the dairy and is acquainted with the operations.

ON BUTTER DAIRIES.

The number of cows not less than 20. Hon. R. DENNISTON, chairman of committee.

First premium,	$30
Second premium,	20
Third premium,	10

Persons making applications for premiums on *Butter Dairies*, must in all respects comply with the regulations required for Cheese Dairies, adopting their answers to butter instead of cheese.

☞ Statements as to Cheese and Butter must be forwarded to B. P. JOHNSON, Secretary, Agricultural Rooms, Albany, on or before the 1st of December, 1847.

CATTLE.

CLASS I.—DURHAMS.

Best bull, 3 years old,..$20	Best cow, 3 years old,..$20
Second best,..... 15	Second best,..... 15
Third best,..Am. Herd Book	Third best,..Am. Herd Book
Best 2 years old.....$15	Best heifer, 2 years,....$15
Second best,..... 10	Second best,..... 10
Third best,..Am. Herd Book	Third best,..Am. Herd Book

Best year old bull,.....$10 | Best year old heifer,.....$10
Second best,..... 5 | Second best,..... 5
Third best,..Am. Herd Book | Third best,..Am. Herd Book
Best bull calf,..... $5 | Best heifer calf,..... $5
2d do..Washington's Letters | 2d do..Washington's Letters

CLASS II.—HEREFORDS.

Best bull over 3 years old $20 | Best cow, 3 years old,..$20
Second best,..... 15 | Second best,..... 15
Best bull between 1 and 3 years old,..... 15 | Best heifer between 1 and 3 years old,..... 15
Second best,..... 10 | Second best,..... 10
Best bull calf,..... 5 | Best heifer calf,..... 5
Second best, Wash. Letters. | Second best, Wash. Letters.

CLASS III.—DEVONS.

Best bull, 3 years old...$20 | Best cow, ...$20
Second best,..... 15 | Second best,..... 15
Best bull between 1 and 3 years old,..... 15 | Best heifer between 1 and 3 years old,..... 15
Second best,..... 10 | Second best,..... 10
Best bull calf,..... 5 | Best heifer calf,..... 5
Second best, Wash. Letters. | Second best, Wash. Letters.

CLASS IV.—AYRSHIRES.

Best bull, over 3 yrs old.$20 | Best cow, ...$20
Second best,..... 15 | Second best,..... 15
Best bull between 1 and 3 years old,..... 15 | Best heifer between 1 and 3 years old,..... 15
Second best,..... 10 | Second best,..... 10
Best bull calf,..... 5 | Best heifer calf,..... 5
Second best, Wash. Letters. | Second best, Wash. Letters.

CLASS V.—CROSSES, NATIVES, &c.

Best cow, over 3 y'rs old $20 | Best heifer calf,..... $5
Second best,..... 15 | Second best, Wash. Letters.
Third best,..... 10 | Best yearling heifer,....$10
Best 2 year old heifer,... 15 | Second best,..... 5
Second best,..... 10 | Third best,.....Vol. Trans.
Third best,..... 5

WORKING OXEN.

Best team of 20 yoke from any one county,.....$25 | Largest number not less than 10 yoke of oxen from any one town,..$20
Second best,..... 15 | Second largest,..... 10
Best yoke of Oxen,..... 15 | Third largest,....Col. Tour.
Second best..... 10
Third best,.....Vol. Trans.

THREE YEAR OLD STEERS.

Best yoke,.....$10 | Second best,.....$8
Third best,.....Vol. Trans.
Best team of ten yoke from any one county,.....$15
To boys between the ages of 16 and 20 inclusive, who shall exhibit the best broke yoke of three year old steers, of their own training, Colman's Tour.
Second best do. Wash. Lett. | Third best do...Vol. Trans.

TWO YEAR OLD STEERS.

Best yoke,.....$10 | Second best,.....$5
Third best,.....Vol. Trans.
To boys under 16 years of age, who shall exhibit the best broke yoke of 2 year old steers, of their own training, Colman's Tour.
Second best, Wash. Letters. | Third best,.....Vol. Trans.

YEARLING STEERS.

Best yoke,.....$8 | Second best,.....$5
Third best,.....Vol. Trans.
To boys under 16 years of age, who shall exhibit the best broke yoke of yearling steers of their own training, Col. Tour.
Second best, Wash. Letters. | Third best,.....Vol. Trans.

In awarding the premiums on working oxen and steers, the single teams will be subjected to a trial on a loaded cart or wagon under the direction of the committee; and particular reference will be had to the matching, training, and docility of the animals, as well as their general appearance.

FAT CATTLE.

Best pair fat oxen,.....$15 | Second best,.....$10
Third best,.....Colman's Tour.
Best ox or steer,.....$10 | Second best,.....$5
Third best,.....Vol. Trans.
Best fat cow or heifer,..$10 | Second best.. .....$5
Third best,.....Vol. Trans.
A fat ox taking a premium as one of a pair, cannot compete singly for another premium.

FAT SHEEP.

Best fat sheep,.....$10 | Second best,.....Col. Tour.
Third best,.....Vol. Trans.

Applicants for the premiums on Fat Cattle and Sheep, must furnish statements of the manner of feeding the animals, and the kind, quantity, and cost of the food.

BEST MILCH COW.

The cow to be kept on grass only during the experiment and for 15 days previous to each period of trial,.....$20
The time of trial, from 10th to 20th of June, and from 1st to 10th of September.
Statement to be furnished, containing—1st. The age and breed of cow, and time of calving. 2d. The quantity of milk in weight, and also of butter, during each period of 10 days. 3d. The butter made to be exhibited with the cow at Saratoga, and the statement to be verified by the affidavit of the competitor and one other person conversant with the facts.

HORSES.

CLASS I.—FOR ALL WORK.

Best over 4 years old,...$15 | Third do.,..Youatt on horse.
Second best,..... 10 | Fourth best,....Vol. Trans.
Best brood mare, (with foal at her foot,) for all work,..$15
Second best,.....$10 | Third best,..... Youatt.
Fourth best,.....Vol. Trans.

CLASS II.—DRAUGHT.

Best over 4 years old,...$15 | Third best,.....Youatt.
Second best,..... 10 | Fourth best,....Vol. Trans.
Best brood draught mare, (with foal at her foot,).....$15
Second best,.....$10 | Third best,.....Youatt.
Fourth best,.....Vol. Trans.

CLASS III.—BLOOD.

Best over 4 years old,..$15 | Third best,.....Youatt.
Second best,..... 10 | Fourth best,....Vol. Trans.
Best brood blood mare, (with foal at her foot,).....$15
Second best,.....$10 | Third best,.....Youatt.
Fourth best,.....Vol. Trans.

THREE YEAR OLD STALLIONS.

Best 3 years old stallion $10 | Best mare 3 years old,..$10
Second best,..... 5 | Second best,..... 5
Third best,.....Youatt. | Third best,.....Youatt.
Fourth best,....Vol. Trans.

GELDINGS AND MATCHED HORSES.

Best Gelding,.....Diploma. | Second best,.....Youatt.
Best pair matched horses,.....$8 and Diploma.
Second best,.....$5 | Third best,.....Vol. Trans.

SHEEP.

CLASS I.—LONG WOOLED.

Best buck,.....$10 | Best 5 ewes,.....$10
Second best,..... 5 | Second best,..... 5
Third best,..Am. Shepherd. | Third best,..Am. Shepherd.
Best pen 5 lambs,.....$5.

CLASS II.—MIDDLE WOOLED.

Best buck,.....$10 | Best 5 ewes,.....$10
Second best,..... 5 | Second best,..... 5
Third best,..Am. Shepherd. | Third best,..Am. Shepherd.
Best pen 5 lambs,.....$5.
This class includes the South Down, Norfolk, Dorset, Native, &c.

CLASS III.—MERINOS AND THEIR GRADES.

Best buck,.....$10 | Best 5 ewes,.....$10
Second best,..... 5 | Second best,..... 5
Third best,..Am. Shepherd. | Third best,..Am. Shepherd.
Best pen 5 lambs,.....$5.
This class includes all those generally denominated Merinos, whether of pure or mixed blood.

CLASS IV.—SAXONS AND THEIR GRADES.

Best buck,.....$10 | Best 5 ewes,.....$10
Second best,..... 5 | Second best,..... 5
Third best,..Am. Shepherd. | Third best,..Am. Shepherd.
Best pen 5 lambs,.....$5
This class includes all those generally denominated Saxons, whether of pure or mixed blood.

When sheep are presented for premiums unshorn, evidence will be required of the age of the fleece.

[*Remainder next month.*]

NO FRIEND of Improvement should allow an opportunity of advancing the cause to pass unheeded. Much may be done this month, if the time be improved, to promote the farming interest, by calling attention to the importance of sustaining Agricultural Societies, Journals, &c.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

CONDUCTED BY P. BARRY.

Culture of Annual Flowers.

We are glad to perceive, on all sides, a growing taste for the culture of Ornamental Annuals. It would be strange, indeed, if such a taste should not keep pace with the other departments of ornamental gardening. Annual Flowers commend themselves to us, not only by the vast variety of floral beauty they afford us, in a small space, but by the ease, rapidity, and trifling expenditure with which that beauty is produced.

In April or May we sow the seeds, and in a short month or two of pleasant care and labor, we are rewarded with bright and beautiful flowers.

This is the department that, in a particular manner, belongs to the ladies; and in their tender care we must, in a great measure, leave it. We trust there are but few of the fair readers of the "Farmer," who are blessed with the calm pleasures of a country life, insensible to the health and cheerfulness imparted by a little labor in the pure air, beneath the bright sun. Are men to monopolize these delightful and innocent enjoyments of life, and woman to be caged up within the walls of a dwelling, devoting their lives *exclusively* to the monotonous routine of household duties? We hope not. We know these duties must be performed, but surely their performance will be made lighter and sweeter by being mingled with the exciting exercises of labor among the floral gems of earth. A love of flowers is said to be natural to the gentler sex; but it is only when they rear them up with their own hands, that they can love them with that intensity that possesses a meaning and reality.

The *Horticultural Society of the Valley of the Genesee*, with a view to encourage this taste, has offered two splendid premiums, exclusively to ladies, for the best display of annual flowers at their exhibitions the ensuing year. One is *Mrs. Loudon's Flower Garden of Ornamental Annuals*—a splendid work of three hundred pages, with colored plates of grouped flowers—worth about $15. The other is the *American Flora*—a beautiful American work with colored plates, worth $8.

These premiums will justly call forth great exertions. They are in themselves valuable, but it will be a greater object to earn the credit of possessing the skill and taste that will bear the palm of success. Many will be induced to take up the *hoe* and the *rake*, the *pruning shears* and *trowel*, that have never before thought of using these implements.—They will begin to appreciate the interesting phenomena of nature that have hitherto been to them a dead letter. Rains and dews, sunshine and clouds, will became full of interest—and open on them a new existence, fraught with glowing health, and a thousand elevating and pleasant influences.

The number of species and varieties of annuals now cultivated is almost without end. Some are worthless, and many are not adapted to common garden culture—that is, they will not attain perfection without the aid of Green Houses or hot beds—appliances which few in the country can or will avail themselves of. It is therefore an important point to make a good selection.—Among the prettiest, of easy culture, we may name the *Phlox Drummondi* of various colors; *Portulaccas*, bright scarlet and crimson, requiring plenty of sun; *Dwarf Lupins*, various colors; *Lobelia gracilis*, and *Ramosa*, very pretty blue; *Gilia tricolor*, and other species; *Clarkia elegans* and *pulchella*, dwarf, with pretty pink flowers; *Scarlet Malope*, showy; *Clintonia*, *Schizanthus*; *Nemophilla insignis*, very pretty, blue with white centre; *Erysimum*, very showy; *Zinnia elegans*, various colors; *Eutoca viscida*, deep blue; *Candy tuft*, white and purple; *Petunia*, varieties; *Golden Bartonia*, very fine golden yellow flowers; *Yellow Sweet Sultan*; *Senecio elegans*, purple and white; *Lotus jacobea*, very dark; *Euphorbia variegata*, *Scarlet cacalia*, *Globe Amaranthus*, Coxcombs, Pansies, 10 *week stocks*. Asters, Balsams, &c., are all well known. There are many beautiful climbing annuals that should be in every collection; for instance, *Cypress vine*, both white and scarlet, with delicate and beautiful foliage. The seeds of this usually require to be soaked in boiling water. *Convolvulus* or *Morning glory*, several species; *Scarlet flowering beans*; *Nasturtium*; *Sweet Peas*; the hardy *Thunbergias*; *Hyacinth Bean* (*Lablab*;) *Mountain fringe* (*Fumaria*,) besides the hardy species of *Tropæolum*, *Loasa*, &c. The *Sweet Peas*, *Morning glory*, *Beans*, &c., may be trained to simple rods with the bark on, sunk in the ground and tied together at the top, forming a sort of cone; or in any other form the fancy may choose. The cypress vine, and some other of the taller, finer climbers, ought to be furnished with neat fixtures, when they are beautiful objects. This is made by simply driving a strong stake deep enough in the ground to keep it firm. Small sticks are fastened to the upper end of this, to which strong twine or wire for the plants to

climb on may be fastened, and connected with the ground by means of wooden pegs. The wood work of all such structures should be painted green, except it should be made of a green stick with the bark on, which is more natural and simple, and therefore preferable.

A beautiful ornamental fence may be made of rods or wire and covered with some of these climbing plants. We have seen such fences covered with Lophospermum scandens, and even with Scarlet Beans, that were superb objects.—The Nasturtium, Convolvulus, Sweet Peas, &c., may all be used to advantage for such purposes.

Seed Sowing.—To succeed well in growing annuals, or rather to succeed at all, the greatest care is requisite in sowing the seeds. It is a fatal error to bury *all* seeds the same depth in the ground. Large seeds possessing much vital power may be covered an inch deep or more with impunity, while the greater number of small seeds would never vegetate at such a depth, or could not push their way up. In sowing delicate seeds the better way is to make the surface of the ground smooth, then sow the seeds and sift a light covering over them. Another point of importance is to sow at the *right time*. Delicate seeds will not bear sudden transitions from heat to cold whilst germinating, and consequently should not be sown till the weather has become fairly settled.

Shading from the sun, and watering in dry times, are all necessary in their proper places. An article will be found in our last volume, page 144, containing some good hints on this subject.

Answers to Correspondents.

Fruit Trees. "A Young Farmer," Macon, Mich., will find his inquiries respecting the season for transplanting, manner of planting, soils, &c., answered on page 218 of our last volume. And on page 74 of the present volume, he will find some good suggestions in relation to washing the bodies of trees. It is a good practice to place manure around the roots of newly planted trees, both spring and fall. In the former it serves to retain moisture, and the latter excludes the frost from the roots. It may be worked into the soil afterwards, for the purpose of enriching it, if this be necessary.

Mountain Ash. Geo. Bishop, jr. The berries should be gathered as soon as ripe, mixed with light soil, placed in a heap a foot or so thick, and covered with 6 inches of earth. There let them remain for a year before sowing. If sown the spring after they are gathered they will be 18 months in the ground before they vegetate.

Mountain Ash stocks for the Pear. J. H. Wright, New Haven, N. Y. The Pear is in some cases successfully cultivated on the Mountain Ash; but no doubt, in time, would be overgrown by the Pear, and therefore would not be so durable as the Pear stock. It has the effect of dwarfing, and induces early fruitfulness. For these purposes we believe the quince stock is best.

The "*New England Fruit Book*" says: "We budded twelve small trees of this sort with the Bartlett and Seckel, in 1840. A shoot of the ash was permitted to grow in connection with the pear for the first season. In the spring of the following year the first shoot (ash) was then cut off close to the main stem. These trees have made quite as good growth as upon pear stocks." Mr. Downing says—"Grafting on the *Mountain Ash* is thought to render the pear more hardy, and retards the blossoming so much as to prevent their being injured by spring frosts." This is a matter of importance in some localities, and worthy of a test.

THE FRUITS OF AMERICA: By C. M. Hovey, Editor of the Magazine of Horticulture. Boston, Mass.

We have received the prospectus of this new work on Fruits. It will be seen by the extract below that it is to be published in splendid style.

If the plan is carried out, it will surpass everything that has ever been attempted, or at least executed, in this country—and will be a rich, invaluable addition to American Horticultural literature. That the plan will be carried out, we do not doubt. Mr. Hovey's long experience in pomological matters, and the facilities that Boston affords for the mechanical execution of the work, give a good guarantee. *Patronage*, we trust, will not be wanting. We shall refer to it again, when the first number appears.

"It will contain richly Colored Illustrations of Fruits, accompanied with the Wood and Leaves, from Paintings made expressly for it, under the direction of the Author; and, with the text, an outline engraving of every variety, accompanied, when important, with sketches of the Habit of the trees; leaving nothing which can, in any way, assist the Amateur cultivator, or Nurserymen, in the indentification of the numerous varieties, or furnish him with the fullest information in regard to their merits.

"The work will appear in Royal Octavo Numbers, *(uniform* with Audubon's *Birds of America,)* and will contain four plates each, with Eight Pages of letter-press, on the finest paper, and in beautiful type; the Original Paintings executed by that distinguished artist, W. Sharp, chromolithed and retouched under his eye. The text will give all the Synonyms under which each variety is known, its origin, when to be ascertained, its period of production, with an accurate description of the Habit of the Tree, Wood, Leaves, Flowers, and Fruit, the Period of Ripening, and all other particulars worthy of note. The whole, with a few exceptions in the early numbers, from specimen trees in the extensive collection of the Author, where their comparative merits, in the same soil and locality, can be corectly estimated.

The Plates will not be numbered or paged, but left with a blank No., so that each Class of Fruit may be bound up by itself, arranged alphabetically, according to the season of ripening, or in any other way, when the Work is completed, or together as issued, at the option of Subscribers. Twelve Numbers will complete a Volume, which will be furnished with a Title-Page and Index. A list of Subscribers will accompany each Volume."

Deferred Articles.—We have several articles in type, for which we have not room in this number. Among these, inquiries on the *Pear Blight*, with several items of information kindly furnished us, by experienced cultivators, on this subject.

Quince Stocks for Pears.

BY S. G. PERKINS, ESQ., BOSTON.

THERE is a strong prejudice in this country against Quince seedlings as stocks on which Pears should be grafted; but I think, if the question is properly considered, it may be removed. First, it is said that they are short lived, and that they die of diseases to which the *free* or *pear* stocks are not liable. That they are shorter lived than pear stocks, there is no doubt; but when we consider that they are brought into bearing in a year or two after they are grafted, and when quite small, while the *pear* stocks require many years to bring them to the same advanced and fruitful state, we think, it is undeniably a compensation.

It is also true that a pear stock may produce ten times as much fruit, when full-grown as a quince stock, but the advantages are perhaps fully balanced in other ways, as follows: Pear stocks must be planted at least *thirty* feet apart, and even at this distance, when grown to any size, they will shade so much of your ground, as to interfere seriously with its cultivation; the roots also extend in proportion to the head, and exhaust of course, so much soil as they cover. Now quince stocks may be planted within *ten* feet of each other, and have room enough for their heads; while their roots, being all fibrous, are circumscribed in their growth, requiring very small space, and exhausting none of the soil under cultivation, and their heads shade no ground in consequence of being limited by *pruning*, to six feet in diameter, and not being allowed to extend upward more than eight or ten feet.

On an area sixty feet square, you may plant *four* pear stocks; these will shade with their branches, and exhaust with their roots, at least one-half of this square. On such a lot, you may place around its borders *twenty* quince stocks, which will neither shade the ground, nor exhaust its soil. These stocks will produce you fine melting fruit with certainty, if taken care of, while all the care of the gardener and proprietor united, will not prevent some kinds of pears from canker, cracks, and blight, if produced on pear stocks.

"But," say the advocates for pear stocks, "the quince is subject to be destroyed by the borer!"

This is true, and so is every thing subject to be destroyed in one way or another, if it is not taken care of, by those whose duty it is to look after them.

I have nearly or quite a thousand pears on quince stocks in my garden, and I doubt if any one cultivating an equal number of pear stocks of the same size, has for the last twenty-five years, lost as few trees as I have.

With respect to the borers, if care be taken to examine the trees twice a year, without fail, say in the middle of June, and the middle of October, there will be few or no borers in the garden. There is little or no trouble or labor in this, if it be done regularly. My gardener will examine and destroy all borers that he finds in six or seven hundred trees, in a day. I have counted seven hundred and thirty-four trees, which he had examined in that time. This, therefore, is no herculean trouble or labor.

These quince stock pear trees may be fruited on all sides by judicious pruning, from the top to the bottom, within a foot of the ground; and as the melting or soft-fleshed pears, which are called *Beurres*, are much better on these than they are on the pear stocks, you may have more good fruit on your quince, than you can get on your pear stocks.

If you want trees to plant in *grass ground*, I should recommend pear stocks by all means; but in *gardens* I should choose to have the bulk of my fruit on quinces.

If you undertake to raise pears on seedlings, or layers of one or two years old, you will find how much sooner they get their fruit on quinces. Quince layers are very easily obtained by any one having quince trees in their grounds. The *Portugal Quince* tree is the best to strike from, as they grow more freely and larger than the common sort, and will increase with the growth of the pear scion that is put into it; but this, the common sort will not do. But it is much cheaper, and more sure, to import from France, both your seedling pears and quince layers, if you wish to cultivate a nursery.

I have now in my garden, many pear trees on quince bottoms, growing both as standards and as espaliers, which were planted upwards of twenty years ago. They are both in perfect health, and full-bearing every summer. The only objection to the standard pear stock is, that if left to itself, its head grows too large for its roots to support it steadily in the ground, but this objection does not apply to the espaliers. It is therefore best to keep their heads pruned within limited dimensions, if you raise them as standards, but quince bottoms are far preferable for espaliers to pear stocks.

Pears on quince stocks will live to a good age, if taken care of, and no exciting manure be allowed to come to their roots. If they become weakly, apply fresh, virgin soil to the roots in the room of manure.—*Horticulturist.*

REMARKS.—We are glad to be able to lay such a communication as the above before the readers of the Farmer. Mr. PERKINS is one of the most careful and experienced Pear growers in this country, and his commendations we consider of great weight.

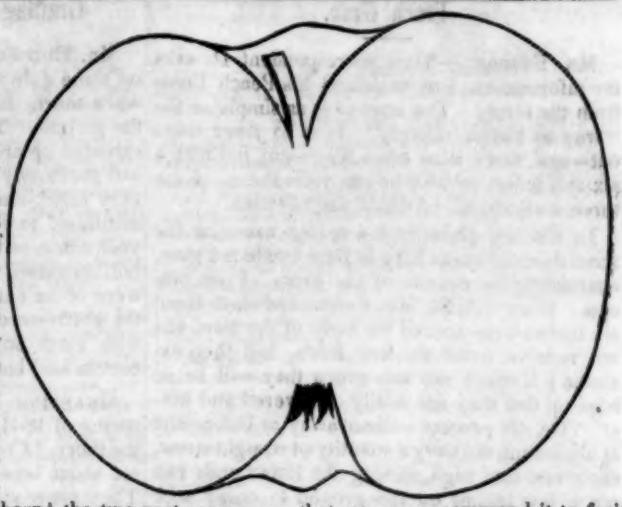
We have, at several times, within two years past, recommended this mode of cultivating the Pear, on account of the great advantages it offers, as correctly stated by Mr. PERKINS. It is a matter of no small importance to the owners of small gardens and limited grounds, to grow *twenty varieties* or *twenty trees* on the same area that *four* would occupy, and at the same time to get fruit three, four, and even six years sooner.

"New Names."

MR. EDITOR:—In the February number of the "Farmer," I noticed a remark under the head of "Swan's Orange Pear," on which I wish to say a few words. It appears from the tenor of the piece that the writer is *not* in favor of rejecting "popular names," and yet in the closing paragraph he says, "It seems that every man who finds a fruit he does not happen to be acquainted with, wants to give it a name of his own. The Horticulturist should discountenance this." If by this remark the writer means simply the "finder," (as I suppose he does,) and not the "originator," of a fruit, I fully agree with him. In regard to the "originator," I would say, no one has a better right than he, to give a name, and even the "finder" of an old, and to him hitherto nameless variety, may have the same right, subject, however, to a change, if it should afterward be found that said fruit had been previously known by another name. In natural science, "whoever is first in the field has the exclusive right to give names." Successors should either adopt these, or give them as "synonyms." I consider the same rule to hold in regard to "originators" of new varieties of fruit. On this ground I would contend for "Swan's Orange Pear," and "Reed's Seedling," as the proper names of the fruits now known by these names. "The Horticulturist," I think, "should *countenance* this." H.

OUR correspondent is right—we are *not* in favor of rejecting popular names. The person who may happen to meet with a fruit, new to him, should, instead of at once naming it, find out, if possible, its popular name, and adhere to that. If it should prove to be a new or unknown variety, then, as "H." says, he has a right to name it.—ED.

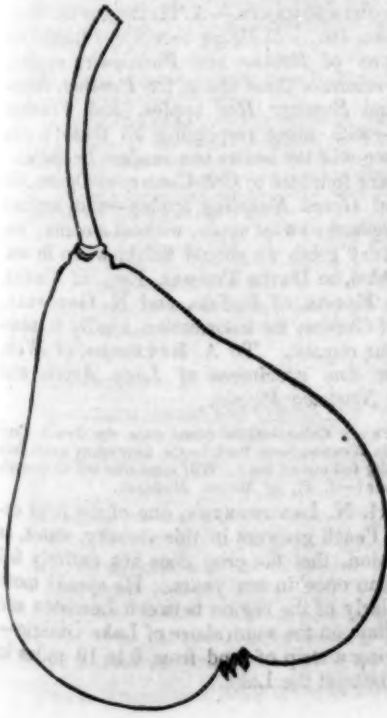
The Canada Reinette Apple.



SYNONYMS.
Canadian Reinette.
Reinette grosse du Canada.
Grosse Reinette d'Angleterre.
Reinette du Canada blanche.

This noble fruit is supposed, by some, to be, as its name indicates, of Canadian origin; but the fact that it is described by writers of the 17th century, induces the belief that it is a European variety, brought to Canada at an early day and thence back to Europe under a new name. Its uniformly large size, productiveness, and fine flavor, give it all the desirable qualities which the nicest connoisseur could ask. The tree in our grounds was imported from Germany some 7 years ago, and has borne the two past seasons, so that we can recommend it to fruit growers who are making choice collections. It is every way worthy of a prominent place. It is as yet but little known or cultivated in this country. We find it noticed by the late Mr. Manning of Salem, Mass., in the 7th vol. of Hovey's Magazine. He received the scions from the London Horticultural Society. It is also described in the "Fruit and Fruit Trees of America." The London Hort. Society's Catalogue says, "it is probably the best apple of its size, and surpassed by few of those that are smaller. It therefore deserves extensive cultivation."

Fruit large—often one third larger than the figure—round, flattened with large projecting ribs like a Calville. *Skin* rough, of a dull greenish yellow, sometimes a tinge of brownish red on the sunny side, and sprinkled with dots and patches of russet. *Stalk* short, in a deep, rough cavity. *Calyx* open, in a deep, furrowed basin. *Flesh* yellowish white, firm and juicy, with a rich flavor, superior to many of our American apples. In use from December to April.



The St. Ghislain Pear.

This is a Belgian variety of the very first quality. It has proved so in the eastern states, as well as here. We have fruited it for two years past, and can recommend it to a place in every choice collection. The tree has no superior for vigor, hardiness, and beauty of growth, as well as productiveness. It does not come into bearing so early as some others; this is owing to its rapid, abundant production of wood. A slight pruning of the roots, in such cases, will induce earlier fruitfulness where this is desired. The heads also require an occasional thinning out, to keep keep them sufficiently open.

Fruit medium size; form pyramidal, broadest at the eye, and tapering regularly to the stem. *Skin* yellow at maturity, dotted with gray specks, and sometimes a tinge of red on the sunny side. *Stem* an inch and a half long, rather slender, curved and marked with fleshy rings at its junction with the fruit. *Eye* small, open in a shallow basin. *Flesh* dull white, buttery and melting, with abundance of juice, and a rich, sprightly flavor. Ripe, here, 'atter end of September.

It is figured and described in Downing's Fruit and Fruit Trees. He says—"When in perfection it is of the highest quality, but on some soils it is a little variable." It is also figured and described in Hovey's Magazine, vol. II. Hovey says—"Though not a large pear, it is one of the finest autumn varieties in cultivation. The tree grows upright, vigorous, and of handsome form, bearing full crops every season." Manning says it is "one of the finest pears, and should be in every good collection."

Peach Grub.

Mr. Editor:—Your correspondent D. asks for information, how to defend his Peach Trees from the Grub. The answer is as simple as the "way to Parish church," It is to *fence* them out—and there is no other way—but not with a six rail fence, without he can yoke them. I use three methods, all of which are effective.

In the first place, in the spring examine the roots thoroughly, as long as they exude red gum, containing the *exuriæ* of the grub. First process: Draw with the hoe, a mound of earth about six inches high around the body of the tree, and not remove it till the first frosts, and then examine; if there are any grubs they will be so high up that they are easily discovered and killed. Or, 2d process: Clear away as before and apply around the body a quantity of straight straw, about one foot high, letting the lower ends run out a few inches on the ground to cover with earth, and bind with a straw or other band in two places. Or, 3d process: Bind on a sheet of straw paste board or binder's boards, and if tarred all the better. In all cases clean the tree the first frosts, as after that period there is no danger of the fly's impregnating the tree, as it is past its season. It is of no use to tar or apply any offensive substance to the body of the tree; for as it grows and expands the bark cracks and exposes the tender part, where the fly deposits its eggs.

The parent of this grub is not unlike the black wasp, with steel blue wings and a yellow ring around its abdomen. Its habits are very sly and active, and not easy to detect. In July the grub goes into the chrysalis state, enveloped in a reddish glazed case, and lays on the top of the earth at the root of the tree.

To manure and improve a peach orchard already set out, let him put it under the operation of some hoed crop. Manure and work among them as if they were a great corn-hill, and so keep doing till it is in a thrifty state, when it may lay a while in grass, but not to clover; their long tap roots get rather more than their share of the nutriment and moisture of the soil.

Rochester, March, 1847. H. Y.

Yellow Newtown Pippin Apple.—The opinion has almost universally prevailed that the Newtown Pippin cannot be grown in Western New York. Recently I have had several specimens in my office, which have been grown in Monroe county, pronounced to be very fine, and a letter of a recent date from Lewis F. Allen, Esq., of Black Rock, acknowledging receipt of some sent him, says that they were as good as any he had ever seen grown on the banks of the Hudson river. They do best in moist, rich soil. They are a slow growing tree—but fears need not be had that they will not thrive in this region.

J. H. Watts.

Grafting the Quince on the Thorn.

Mr. Editor:—On the 13th of May, 1841, I set some quince grafts on stocks of the common white thorn, sawed off even with the surface of the ground. The stocks were suckers, that had sprouted up around the stump of a thorn tree that had previously been cut down. The grafts grew very rapid, and in 1844 began to bear, and have continued to bear good crops of quinces every year since, of the largest size; some of them, last fall, measured 14 inches in circumference, and were of an excellent quality. The second year the grafts were banked up about six inches high, with earth and leached ashes, and have taken root in said banking. A. C.

Grafting Pears on the Thorn.—In the spring of 1841, I set a number of pear grafts on the thorn, (*Cratægus cordata.*) The grafts were set about level with the surface of the ground. They grew vigorously, and the third year bore a good crop of pears—and have continued to bear every year since. The fruit is of good size, and excellent flavor; it is called, here, the "*Sugar Pear.*" In 1842 I commenced surrounding them with rich fine earth to the depth of 6 or 8 inches, and since I have used some ashes around them.

At the same time that the above grafts were set, I set another in a thorn, sawed off about four feet from the ground. The graft has made good growth, and has made a larger top than the others, but has not yet borne fruit. A. C.

Milo, Yates Co., N. Y., March, 1847.

Acknowledgments.—A. Huidekoper, Esq., Meadville, Pa., will please accept our thanks for specimens of *Rambo* and *Fallowater* apples; and for scions of these and of the *Pomona*, *Mumford*, and *Summer Red* apples, and *Venango Grape*—with notes respecting all these fruits, which we will lay before our readers hereafter.

We are indebted to Col. Colby, of Ogden, for beautiful *Green Sweeting* apples—and another very handsome sweet apple, without a name; too ripe; very good, we should think, when in season. Also, to David Thomas, Esq., of Aurora, Col. B. Hodge, of Buffalo, and N. Goodsell, Esq., of Greece, for information kindly furnished at our request. To A. Reynolds, of Webster, for fine specimens of *Lady Apples* and *Yellow Newtown Pippin.*

The Peach Crop.—How often does the Peach Crop succeed in Western New York?—Or, how many years does it generally fail out of ten? Will some one tell us through the Farmer?—*J. P., of Macon, Michigan.*

Mr. H. N. Langworthy, one of the most extensive Peach growers in this vicinity, states, as his opinion, that the crop does not entirely fail more than once in ten years. He speaks more particularly of the region between Lewiston and Sodus Bay, on the south shore of Lake Ontario—embracing a strip of land from 6 to 10 miles in width, nearest the Lake.

FINE FRUIT TREES,

For sale at the Nursery of J. J. THOMAS, Macedon, Wayne Co., N. Y., consisting of a selection of some of the finest varieties cultivated in the Northern States.—☞ *None are offered for sale but such kinds as have been thoroughly proved on bearing trees, and found excellent and perfectly fitted to the climate.*" ☜

The Cherry and Peach trees are unusually large and fine. The Cherry trees are mostly two years from the graft, straight and handsome, and with well formed heads, and embrace such celebrated varieties as Downton, May Bigarreau, Elton, Black Eagle, Elkhorn, Carnation, Yellow Spanish, Large White Biggereau, Black and White Tartarian, &c. Price 40 cents each.

The Peach trees are nearly all two years from the bud, with branching heads, and have been so well fitted for removal by previous transplanting, as nearly to prevent all danger. They include some of the finest varieties for the climate of Western New York. Price 20 cents each.

The Apples are young and thrifty, and embrace some of the very best and most highly esteemed varieties, among which are the Gravenstein, Autumn or Late Strawberry, Ribston Pippin, Yellow Bellflower, Peck's Pleasant, Rhode Island Greening, Early Joe, &c.

Some of the best varieties of Nectarines. Apricots, Raspberries, Strawberries, Filberts, &c., are for sale at low prices.

THE ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

includes a very choice and select assortment of ornamental Shrubs and herbaceous perrennial Plants; Balsam Firs and White Spruces, *well hardened for transplanting*; nearly all the finest double Pœonias; and many kinds of beautiful and celebrated Roses, among which is the splendid Queen of the Prairies, pronounced by the Boston Horticultural Society, "as without a rival in this climate for pillars and arbors;" all at low prices.

Trees packed at a moderate charge, so as to be sent with perfect safety by canal or railroad.

Catalogues and information furnished gratis on all *post-paid* applications. April, 1847. (1m)

FOR SALE.

SHORT-HORN and DEVON Cattle, each thorough bred of their kind. The cattle of these stocks have been bred for many years by the Subscriber, and have been selected from the best breeds, and bred with the best and latest imported blood, with a particular view to the development of their most valuable qualities.

ALSO—Cotswold, (long wooled,) and South-down Sheep, of the best description, descended from the choicest and most celebrated English flocks.

They can be sent from the farm of the Subscriber, east and north by canal and rail-road, and west by steamboat, with safety and dispatch. Address

LEWIS F. ALLEN,
Black Rock, April 1, 1847. *Black Rock, N. Y.*

SHAKER GARDEN SEEDS!

THE Subscriber is agent for the *New Lebanon Society*, and has on hand a fresh and full supply of these truly excellent Seeds.

(4-2m) L. B. SWAN, Druggist,
Rochester, March 18, 1847. No. 18 Buffalo st.

New Agricultural Implement and Seed Store,
AT AUBURN, N. Y.

The Subscriber is now opening a Depot for all kinds of *AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS*, where the farmers can find, in their season, all of the most improved Implements manufactured in the United States. He has now on hand Rich's Patent Straw Cutter, Burrall's Premium Corn Sheller, the best ever invented, Arnold"s Washing Machines, &c. He will also have in their season, a choice assortment of *Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds*, which are put up in the choicest manner, and are waranted genuine. JAMES B. COOPER.

No. 34 Genesee-st., Auburn,

N. B.—Manufacturers who have Implements to dispose of will find it to their interest to leave them with me, as it is the only Agricultural Depot in Cayuga County. J. B. C.

MOUNT HOPE BOTANIC GARDEN AND NURSERIES,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THE Subscribers respectfully solicit the attention of the public to their large and choice stock of TREES, SHRBS, and PLANTS, which they offer for sale the ensuing spring, (1847.)

The collection of FRUITS embraces all the leading sorts of established merit, and most of the recent varieties of Europe and America. No pains or expense have been spared in making the collection as complete, in every way, as possible. The trees are all thrifty, healthy, and well grown, and have been propagated with the utmost exactness from specimen trees on this establishment, or from sources of the highest reputation for correctness. The collection of specimen trees, for testing the merits of the various sorts, is now among the largest in the United States. The assortment of Apples includes several thousand fine trees of the NORTHERN SPY, universally considered one of the best keeping apples yet known.

Pears.—All the leading well known sorts, such as Madelaine, Dearborn's Seedling, Bartlett, Seckel, Virgalieu, &c., and a small supply of the rare and unrivalled *Swan's Orange or Onondaga, Knight's Monarch*, and *Van Mon's Leon le Clerc*: the price of these is $1 each. A few thousand trees of choice varieties can be furnished on quince stocks. These are beautifully adapted to garden culture, and generally bear the second, and older trees even the first year after planting.

Plums.—Besides the well known popular sorts, a small number of the *Jefferson, Columbia, Lawrence's Favorite*, and *Dennison's Superb* are offered at $1 each.

Cherries—a collection of upwards of 40 of the best varieties, earliest to latest—beautiful trees.

Peaches.—Forty choice varieties of established merit, including Tillotson, Early York, Crawford's Early, Jacques' Rare Ripe, Crawford's superb or late Malacatoon, &c.—beautiful trees.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.—A large collection, including all the finest popular articles in that line. *Roses.*—A superb collection of upwards of 250 select varieties. *Double Dahlias*—100 beautiful varieties, including several of the finest fancy sorts, such as *Harlequin, Illuminator, Marchioness de Ormonde*, &c.

Descriptive priced catalogues (edition for 1846 & 7,) will be sent *gratis* to all *post paid* applications, and only to such

Trees and Plants packed in the best style, and shipped or forwarded according to orders. It will be for the interest of purchesers to send their orders early, in order to secure such kinds as they may want, and have them forwarded at the proper season. Address, post paid,

Feb 1, 1847. ELLWANGER & BARRY.

Apple and Pear Scions.

HAVING increased my stock of scions, I hereby offer the following varieties, in addition to the "Spy" and Swaar: "Yellow Bell Flower," "Seek-no-further," Newtown Pippin, "English and Roxbury Russett," "Red Cheek Pippin," "Sweet Pearmain," and Virgalieu Pear.—

As my object is to propagate the best varieties, orders for small quantities shall be furnished in all cases.

For Apple scions, $1.00 per hundred; Pear scions, $3.00 per hundred; or small quantities, 4 cts. each.

Rochester, April 1, 1847. JAMES H. WATTS.

N. B. I wish to purchase 500 bbls. of apples of the Swaar, Russet, or Spitzemberg varieties—to be in good order and in clean flour barrels—for which a liberal price will be given. Call at my office, corner Buffalo and State streets.

Clover and Timothy Seed.—500 bushels of Clover and Timothy Seed, for sale at the Genesee Seed Store, No. 18, (old No. 10,) Front street, by

Rochester, April 1, 1847. RAPALJE & BRIGGS.

50 bushels Spring Wheat.—We have just received and offer for sale, at the Genesee Seed Store, (that altogether different concern farther down the street,) fifty bushels Italian and Liberian Spring Wheat.

RAPALJE & BRIGGS,
April 1. No. 18 Front street.

Spring Rye.—25 bush. Spring Rye for sale at the Genesee Seed Store; it is a first rate article for sowing with oats. RAPALJE & BRIGGS,
April 1. No. 18 Front street.

ROCHESTER COMMERCIAL NURSERY,

MAIN STREET—ONE MILE EAST OF THE COURT HOUSE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Office No. 1 Arcade Hall.

Deodar Cedar.

The Subscribers offer for sale the present spring, a fine assortment of FRUIT TREES, comprising several hundred of the most desirable varieties of Apple, Pear, Peach, Cherry, Plum, &c., &c., cultivated with great care, thrifty, and *warranted correctly named. Northern Spy, Early Joe*, and other choice Apples in any quantity, and *Onondaga* and other new Pears at *regular Catalogue prices.*

☞ Many of our trees are larger than can be purchased elsewhere.

Pears on Quince for Gardens.—We have some of the finest dwarf Pears ever offered for sale in this market, to which we invite the attention of those persons wishing to purchase this description of trees.

Priced catalogues furnished to all *post paid* applicants.

☞ An assortment of HARDY ORNAMENTAL TREES also kept for sale.

March 1, 1847. BISSELL & HOOKER.

Winter Route for New York and Boston,

VIA TROY AND GREENBUSH.

Avoiding the expense, delay, and danger of crossing the River at Albany. Continuous Railroad Track from Rochester to Boston and Bridgeport, via Troy.

The Cars leave Rochester at 1 P. M. and 9½ P. M., daily, for Troy, through in 17 hours, carrying the United States Mail.

The U. S. Mail Line for New York, leaves Troy at 6 A. M., intersecting at East Albany the Western Railroad, which leaves at 6½ A. M. via Housatonic Road, through to Bridgeport, without change of cars or baggage, and to New York by day-light.

The cars also leave Troy at the same hour for Boston, Worcester, Springfield, and Pittsfield, via Western Railroad, through in 12 hours to Boston, without change of cars or baggage.

The trip is as quick, and the fair as low by Troy as by Albany, and passengers are set down and taken up by the cars directly in front of, and but a few steps from the Public Houses in Troy, thus avoiding the expense, exposure to cold and wet, and danger of crossing the river at Albany, at so early an hour as 6 oclock in the morning.

The Housatonic Road has been relaid with the heavy H Rail, and the new and fast steamer Mountaineer placed on the route to run between Bridgeport and New York, for the passengers and the mails exclusively, which render the trip safe, pleasant, and expeditious.

FREIGHT

Will continue to be carried by Railroad until the opening of the canal, and that going east of Schenectady to Troy, New York, Boston, or any intermediate place, should be sent by way of Troy, care of L. R. Darrow, and avoid the delay, cartage, and transhipment in crossing the Hudson River at Albany. The Freight Tariff is the same by Troy as by Albany, and can be ascertained by calling at any of the Railroad Depots on the line between Buffalo and Troy.

☞ Remember, and mark freight via Troy, care of R. L. Darrow, Freight Agent, Troy, who will attend to receiving and transferring it to New York, Boston, and intermediate places, at Troy and Greenbush.

March 1. N. RANDALL, Agent.

Bound volumes of the Farmer, 1846, for sale at this Office.

Genesee Seed Store and Agricultural Warehouse.

No. 18 (old No. 10,) Front St., Rochester.

At this Establishment can be found all sorts of GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS, a large and excellent assortment of Flower Seeds—a large lot of Clover and Timothy Seed, Orchard and Lawn Grass, Red Top, Lucerne, White Dutch Clover, Millet, Hemp, Flax Seed, Spring Wheat, Spring Rye, Buckwheat, Barley, Oats, different kinds Peas and Beans, Seed Corn of different kinds, various kinds of Seed Potatoes, Potato Onions, Onion Sets, Top Onions, &c., &c.

IMPLEMENTS, MACHINES, &c., such as Pennock's Patent Wheat Drill—Broad Cast Sowing Machines—Corn Planters, Seed Sowers, Fanning Mills—10 different kinds of Straw Cutters, prices from $3 50 to $28—Plows as follows: Massachusetts Subsoil, various sizes, do. Sward C, do. Eagle 25, do. different sizes Side Hill, Michigan Subsoil, Delano or Diamond Plows, Burrall's Wheel Plow, Wisconsin Plow, Gang and Corn Plows, and several kinds of plow points—Cob and Corn Grinders, different kinds of Corn Shellers, one and two horse Cultivators, Langdon's Horse Hoe or Cultivator, Drags and Drag Teeth; Horse and hand rakes, various kinds of garden rakes—steel and iron shovels and spades of different kinds—cast-steel and steel plated hoes, different kinds—ladies garden spades and hoes, toy spades and hoes—cast-steel and German steel manure forks and hooks—grain cradles; cradle, grass and bush scythes—bush and grass hooks; grain sickles; Hay knives, grafting, pruning and budding knives; clover and grass seed sieves, pea sieves—cheese presses, hoops and tubs—common and patent churns—cattle knobs and bull rings—curry combs and horse cards—ox yokes and bows—hedge shears, pruning saws—Canary birds and cages—hot bed plants in their season—Eglantine or Michigan running rose roots—and many other things which a limited space will not allow us to mention.

We have done business through one season, and are pleased to be able to say that we have been more liberally patronized than we anticipated when we began. We hope, and believe, that we have so dealt with those who have favored us with their custom, that *they* will not hesitate to give us their favors hereafter—and we hope *others* will try us. All favors will be duly and thankfully appreciated.

AGENTS.—The following persons are Agents for the sale of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, put up at the above named Establishment:—

Attica, L. Doty,
Albion, Nickison & Paine,
Adams Basin, C. D. Graves,
Adrian, Mich., D. H. Underwood,
Auburn, Quick and Hall,
Aurora, H. & G. P. Morgan,
Batavia, J. P. Smith,
Buffalo, E. Rawson,
do. T. C. Peters,
do. H. O. Hayes,
Brockport, H. Lathrop,
Canandaigua, Chipman & Remington,
Cobourg, C. W., G. Boyer,
Dansville, M. Halstead & Co.
Detroit, Mich., F. F. Parker & Brother,
Geneseo, Bond & Walker,
Geneva, Lawrence & Barnes
Holley, H. N. Bushnell,
Havanna, G. T. Hinman,
Ithaca, Schyler & Co.,
Jackson, Mich., S. Chadwick
Le Roy, J. Annin,
Lewiston, H. F. Hotchkiss & Co.,
Lockport, Wm. Keep & Co.,
Lyndonville, E. Bowen,
Mt. Morris, L. J. Ames,
Medina, J. Nichols & Son,
Middleport, J. Craig,
Milwaukie, W. T., J. S. Moulthrop,
Niagara, C. W., Wm. Johnson & Son,
Penn Yan, E. H. Huntington
Pt. Byron, Kendrick & Yates
Scottsville, Caleb Allen, esq.
Seneca Falls, Joseph Osborn
Skaneateles, C. Pardee & Co
Syracuse, E. J. Foster,
Utica, J. E. Warner & Co.,
Union Springs, W. Cozzens,
Vienna, S. E. Norton,
Youngstown, A. Emerson.

☞ Garden Seeds put up at this Establishment can be found at most of the Stores in the State of New York west of Utica, and in some parts of Canada.

RAPALJE & BRIGGS.

Rochester, April, 1847. (4-tf)

Northern Spy and Swaar Apple Grafts.—The subscriber has a supply of scions cut from the celebrated Northern Spy and Swaar apple trees, from the Orchard of R. I. Hand, of Mendon, who has supplied the Rochester market with better apples of the kind mentioned than any other person. They can be sent by Express, and any orders (post paid,) shall be punctually filled. Price $1,00 per hundred.

Rochester, Feb. 20, 1847. JAMES H. WATTS.

REMOVAL.

The Rochester Agricultural Ware House has been removed from Front-street to No. 23 Buffalo-street, Talman Block, opposite Reynolds' Arcade. See advertisement below.

Rochester Agricultural Ware-House,

HARD-WARE AND SEED STORE.

(No. 23 Buffalo st., opposite Reynolds' Arcade.)

Where can be found most kinds of GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS, Hard-ware, Tin-ware, Wooden-ware, Willow-ware, House Trimmings, Kitchen Furniture, &c.

The late proprietor of this Establishment, (THOS. NOTT,) feels grateful to his many patrons for their very liberal patronage during the past year, and would solicit a continuance of the same—promising to sell them as good articles in his line, and as cheap, as can be purchased at any other establishment west of Boston or New York. He has formed a co-partnership with Mr. E. J. ELLIOTT—and the business of the establishmeut will hereafter be conducted under the firm of NOTT & ELLIOTT.

We shall keep constantly on hand, a full assortment of *Shaker Garden and Flower Seeds*, the reputation of which needs no comment.

We are continually manufacturing the celebrated Massachusetts Sward C Plow—to which has been awarded the greatest number of Premiums—which we shall sell at the low price of $7, with an extra point. Also—shall keep on hand an assortment of the various approved Plows and Points, Cultivator Teeth, Root Cutters, Straw Cutters, and Corn Shellers—with a hundred and one other articles, too tedious to mention.

Farmers from a distance, as also those in our immediate vicinity, are respectfully solicited to call at our new establishment, and examine our assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

NOTT & ELLIOTT,
Rochester, Jan. 1, 1847. No 23 Buffalo-street.

To New York Farmers and Emigrants.

ILLINOIS LANDS FOR SALE.—115,000 acres, in tracts of 40, 80, 120, 160, acres, or more, to suit purchasers. The lands are all first rate, and among the very best in the State, and are situated in the counties most densely settled, viz. Morgan, Scott, Cass, Mason, Menard, Green, Sangamon, Logan, Christian, Macon, McLean Woodford, and Macoupin. To actual settlers every reasonable indulgence will be given as to time of payment. The price from $3 to $5 per acre.

A correspondent of one the New York papers writes, respecting this section of Illinois, as follows:

BEAR STOWN, Cass Co., Ill., Jan. 10, 1846.

The Riches of the West—Gothamites on the Wing.—It is now six weeks since I left the city of Gotham, during which time I have seen considerable of the Western country, and I must say the beautiful prairies of Illinois far excel what I had anticipated, and this country may truly be called the garden of the world. There is nothing to prevent farmers in this country from getting rich, as the land is the most fertile in the world, and it will produce everything grown in the vegetable kingdom.

A New England man would hardly believe me if I would tell him that some farmers here produce ten thousand bushels of corn and half as many bushels of wheat in a year, to say nothing of cattle and hogs, of which some raise as many as five hundred head. One farmer told me he had raised, the last year, 6,600 bushels of corn, and it was all produced by the labor of two men only.

Cattle and sheep feed upon the prairies all winter, as they are seldom covered with snow."

Most of the above lands may be cultivated 100 years or more without manuring, being of the richest alluvial soil. The titles are indisputable and the lands will be sold at low prices and in quantities to suit purchasers. Letters (post paid) addressed to D. B. AYRES, Esq., of Jacksonville, Ill., or to the subscriber, will receive prompt attention. As many persons out of the State have an idea that the taxes are very burdensome in Illinois, we state that they range from $1,50 to $2,00 per annum on 80 acres of land.

JOHN GRIGG,
No. 9 North Fourth-st. Philadelphia.
March 1, 1847. [3t]

ROCHESTER SEED STORE.

[Established in 1831.]

No. 4 FRONT STREET, NEAR BUFFALO STREET.

By JAMES P. FOGG.

The subscriber begs leave to say to Farmers, and others, who have for the last three years so liberally patronized the *Old Rochester Seed Store*, that he has fitted up the Store, No. 4 Front street, on the west side of Front street, where he will be happy to see all who may want any article usually to be found in a Seed Store.

The subscriber is well aware of the important relation which the seedman holds to the whole farming community, and that on his honor and veracity the crop and profit of a season in some measure depend. The greatest care has been used in selecting the seeds offered at this establishment for the ensuing year, and they can be relied upon as pure and genuine, carefully selected and raised from the very best varieties, and properly cured. Many kinds were raised in the immediate vicinity of this city, by Mr. C. F. Crosman, and under the inspection of the proprietor; others were raised by experienced seed growers, and all can be recommended as genuine and true to their kinds.

AGENTS for the sale of seeds by the package, put up at the old Rochester Seed Store:

Attica, H. D. Gladding,
Amsterdam, J. W. Sturtevant
Auburn, Hudson & Buckbee
" James B. Cooper,
Albion, Charles W. Perkins,
Buffalo, W. & G. Bryan,
Batavia, F. Follett, P. M.
Brockport, A. B. Bennet,
Canandaigua, L. C. Cheney & Co.,
Cazenovia, Dr. A. Ford,
Castile, Halsted & May,
Elmira, Tracy Beadle,
Geneva, Hemiup & Cone,
Genesseo, L. Turner.
Homer, W. Sherman & Son,
Ithaca, Lewis H. Culver,
Lockport, S. H. Marks & Co
Mumford, J. Phelps & Co.,
Mount Morris, R. Sleeper,
Oswego, C. & E. Canfield,
" Meade & Carrington
Perry, R. H. Smith,
Penn Yan, John H. Lapham,
Palmyra, Wm. May,
Port Byron, Kendrick & Yates.
Scottsville, Garbutt & Co.,
Schenectady, D. L. Powell,
Syracuse, Tallman & Williams.
Utica, J. E. Warner & Co.,
Troy, J. Daggett & Co.
Wyoming, J. C. Farris & Son.
Cleveland, Ohio, J. W. Watson,
Columbus, O., John Miller
Mount Vernon, O., H. A. Raymond & Co.,
Sandusky City, O., W. T. & A. K. West,
Toledo, O., Raymond & Co.,
Adrian, Mich., Howard, Smith, & Co.,
Detroit, Mh., J. W. Strong Jr.,
Monroe, Mh., L. B. Wing,
Pontiac, " Rogers & Dunklee,
Ypsilanti, Mich., Hewitt, Brothers & Co.,
Chicago, Ill., N. Sherman
Milwaukie, W. T., Holton & Goodall,
" W. M. Cunningham,
Hamilton, C. W., S. Kerr & Co.,
Kingston, C. W. C. Heath
London, " Ed. Adams,
St. Catharines, C. W., L. S. St. Johns.
Toronto, C. W. R. Love,
Port Hope, " C. Hughes

Garden Seeds put up at this establishment in small papers, may be found with most of the merchants in the States of New York, Ohio and Michigan, and in Canada.

Rochester, N. Y. JAMES P. FOGG.

Back Volumes of the Genesee Farmer—The subscriber has on hand the Volumes of the Genesee Farmer for 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, and 1845—neatly bound, which he will sell very cheap.

JAMES P. FOGG.
Rochester Seed Store, Front-st.

Seedling Apple Trees wanted.—The subscriber wishes to purchase a few thousand seedling Apple Trees. Apply personally, or by mail, to S. MOULSON,
Rochester, Jan. 1, 1847.

Cash for Clover and Timothy Seed.—500 bushels Clover and Timothy Seed, wanted at the Genesee Seed Store and Agricultural Ware House, Front street, by
RAPALJIE & BRIGGS.

Straw Cutters, *of all the most approved kinds*, used Western N. Y., for sale cheap, by
RAPALJE & BRIGGS.

Bound Volumes of the Farmer.

A few copies of Volume VI, bound, for sale at this office. Price 50 cents. Also, bound copies of Volume VII, 1846.

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

Rochester Produce Market—Wholesale.

Wheat,	1,12	1,15	Pork, bbl,	12,50	
Corn,		50	Pork, cwt,	4,00	5,00
Barley,	40	44	Beef, cwt,	3,50	4,00
Oats,		29	Lard, lb,	7	8
Flour,	5,25	5,37	Butter, lb,	10	14
Beans,	87	1,00	Cheese, new lb.,	5	6
Apples, bushel.	25	37	Eggs, doz,	10	
Potatoes,	38	50	Poultry,	7	
Clover Seed,	4,00	5,25	Tallow,	7	8
Timothy,	1,75	2,50	Maple Sugar,	10	
Hay, ton,	7,00	8,00	Sheep Skins,	38	1,00
Wood, cord,	2,00	3,00	Green Hides, lb	3¼	
Salt, bbl,	1,06		Dry "	8	
Hams, lb,	6	7	Calf Skins,	6	7

Rochester, March 26, 1847.

[*By Magnetic Telegraph.*]

NEW YORK, March, 25—7 P. M.

ASHES.—Fair business doing; sales 100 bbls. at $4,87½, and $6,25 for Pots and Pearls.

FLOUR is in good demand. About 3000 or 4000 bbls. have been sold to-day at $7 *a* 7,12½ for Michigan, and $7,12½ *a* $7,25 for Genesee, good brands. To arrive on opening of river, 1000 bbls. $7,12½, and to arrive in May, 1500 bbls. sold at $6,25, which is an advance; also 500 bbls. fancy Ohio to arrive in May at $6,50. There was considerable inquiry for the French market; 3000 bbls. Philadelphia sold at $6,50.

MEAL is in demand at $4,75.

RYE FLOUR $4,62½ *a* $4,75. Small sales of grain. Wheat only 1500 bush. southern, for milling, at $1,32, but there were several negotiations for lots to arrive.

Transactions in Corn continue to be very large; much the larger portion however to arrive in the summer. Sales to-day of all descriptions, reach 175,000 bush., to arrive at different periods, at from 70 to 94 cts.

RYE in fair demand to arrive at 90 cts.

BARLEY nominally 70 cts. to arrive.

OATS 44 *a* 45 for River.

BEANS and PEAS in small supply and firm.

PORK.—Old Pork was heavy and I hear of few or no transactions. Prime could be bought at $12, and one lot was offered below that figure; of new there has been 1100 bbls. sold to arrive in June at $12,50 *a* $13 and $15 for prime and mess.

BEEF is quiet and steady at $8,50 *a* $9,50, and $11 *a* 12. Last sale, good beef hams, $16,30.

Pickled meats are firm.

Of Lard there have been sales 400 to 500 bbls. at 9 *a* 10 according to quality, and 400 or 500 at 10 *a* 10¼. There has been a little movement in a small stock of cheese remaining and 600 boxes taken at 7¼ *a* 8 cts.

BUTTER is scarce and firm.

Sales 100 bbls. Pennsylvania new clover at 8 cts., and 120 do. Ohio, no price reported. Rough flax is wanted at $11,50.

PUBLISHERS' NOTICES.

To Post Masters, Agents, &c.

WE request all Post-Masters to act as Agents for the Farmer, according to our club terms. Also such other persons as feel an interest in extending the circulation of the Farmer, and thus promoting Improvement in Agriculture, Horticulture, and their kindred sciences. We shall feel truly grateful to any and all persons who will lend their assistance. Any person sending us 16 subscribers, (remitting $6,) shall receive an extra copy gratis—or a bound volume of the Farmer for 1846.

To Clubs.—Any Post Master or other person who has sent us eight or more subscribers, will be furnished with any additional number of copies at the club price—37½ cents each. We hope those who have formed clubs, will bear this in mind, and forward the subscriptions of such as may hereafter want the Farmer. Back numbers can be supplied—so that all may have the entire volume.

☞ All letters to the Publisher should be post paid or free.

☞ Back numbers promptly forwarded to new subscribers.

Acknowledgments.

[*Continued from our March number.*]

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We shall continue the above list in a future number, inserting the names of all who have forwarded (or who may hereafter forward,) 13 subscribers or more.

☞ Our agents and friends will please bear in mind that we offer, as a premium, (in addition to the per centage allowed to clubs,) a bound volume of the Farmer for 1846, or an extra copy of the current volume, to any person forwarding 16 subscribers, (remitting $6, post paid or free.)

☞ We can furnish volumes 6 and 7 of the Farmer, (the only ones published uniform with the current volume,) either bound or in sheets. The previous volumes which we have on hand, (4 and 5 bound together, in boards,) are not suitable for sending by mail.

CAUTION.—Beware of pretended traveling agents for the Farmer. We have several letters from farmers who have recently been defrauded by impostors. We regret their loss, but cannot send the paper in such cases.

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